INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 199--- BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 22 1929 ONE ANNA

TROUBLE AMONGST STUDENTS IN CALCUTTA

Presidency College Principal's Stern Measures

TWO STUDENTS FINED AND 40 MORE EXPELLE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

For their "rowdy behaviour" the Principal of the Presidency College fined about 40 students and ordered the expulsion of about two and night's expulsion of about the same number from the Hindu Hostel.

It is alleged that students for the last two nights created unseemly scene by shouting until late hours. Last night the Principal himself was present at the Hostel and witnessed the scene and passed the above order as a disciplinary measure.

STUDENTS' COMPLAINTS.

The students on the other hand alleged that they have been ill-treated by the Superintendent whose attitude towards them, they say has been anything but good.

CELEBRATING COMRADE'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY.

The latest enquiries show that since Saturday the boarders of the Hostel have been celebrating the death anniversary of a former fellow student who had committed suicide. Disorderly scenes were enacted and yesterday the Superintendent of the Hostel reported the matter to the Principal of the Presidency College who fined about 100 of them the fines ranging between two and six rupees each. This enraged the students so much so they indulged in more rowdy scenes and even damaged the Hostel property.

PRINCIPAL CALLS FOR POLICE.

The Principal visited the Hostel at about one this morning with Police sergeants and constables some of whom have been posted in the Hostel and are still there. About 40 students belonging to second and fourth years have since been expelled and others have been asked to leave by six in the evening and a few have already left. Out of 200 boarders only about half a dozen took morning meals to-day.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, M.L.C. Swarajist, who is a Senator, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary and Principal J. R. Barrow are holding a conference at the Hostel Office at the time of wiring.—A.P.

STUDENTS ON HUNGER STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The students of the Hindu Hostel of the Presidency College is on hunger-strike as a protest against heavy fines and expulsion of about 50 students from the Hostel following alleged noisy demonstration in connection with the death anniversary of a fellow student.—Free Press.

RIGHT TO REVOLT

Pt. Jawaharlal on Youth Movement

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

"The best characteristic of Youth Movement would be revolution in the widest sense of the term, to continue to change for the better. It is the mentality of revolt against everything evil a mentality that does wait, and wait. I mean a rapid change in youth. Those who speak of graduality cannot be described as advocates of Youth Movement. To become an advocate of the movement you have to remove old customs that are hampering the progress of the country," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking this evening at the students' gathering at the Albert Hall.

"What will happen after the 31st of December is the question discussed by many. But it entirely depends upon you, young men of the country.' It also depends on the masses; but the masses require leaders and it is there your function comes, but if you and the masses don't come forward, the leaders, not even Mr. Gandhi, will be able to do anything: What is wanted in youth; concluded the speaker, "is discipline."—Free Press.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN CHIANA

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Shanghai.—The Chinese have proclaimed martial-law in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone owing to the increasing seriousness of the situation in Manchuria.

REPORT OF A SOVIET ATTACK ON CHINESE.

Tokio.—Two newspaper correspondents report that Soviet armoured trains came within 500 yards of the Chinese position in Manchuli. Four-hundred infantrymen jumped out, deployed and fired on the Chinese under cover of artillery. The Chinese replied with howitzers. The fighting lasted two hours. Russians withdrew losing some guns and ammunition. Chinese casualties number thirty.—Reuter.

STRIKES IN CALCUTTA

FOUR JUTE MILL CLOSE DOWN

50,000 WORKERS OF THE BURMA OIL COMPANY FOLLOW SUIT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The remaining four mills of the Andrew Yule group at Budge Budge, namely the National, New Central, Delta and Belvedre, involving 15,000 men struck work to-day. The Orient belonging to this group is partially on strike. 50,000 men belonging to the Burma Oil Company's installation at Budge Budge also struck work to-day.—A. P.

CLASH BETWEEN STRIKERS AND WORKERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Three thousand and five hundred workers of the Burmah Oil Company struck work to-day in sympathy with the Tinplate strike. It is believed the strike in the neighbouring Jute mills hastened this strike.

The Belvedere, Delta, National and Central Jute mills struck work to-day on, it is stated, misrepresentation of the terms of settlement.

Some trouble is reported from Chandpdaney where fracas took place between the workers of Angus Mills and those of Dalhousie and Northbrook Mills, the former trying to prevent resumpton of work at the latter mill. Some people are reported to have been injured and some arrested. The troubled area is strongly guarded by the Police.—Free Press.

"S. O, S." TO SIR ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

It is understood that Sir Muhammad Shafi and Malik Ferozekhan Noon have cabled to Sir Zulfikarali Khan, member, Indian Central Committee, urging him to stand by the resolutions of the Delhi all-Muslim Parties' Conference.—A.P.

HAGUE CONFERENCE

No Prospect of Agreement

ITALIAN DELEGATE CONFERS WITH MR. SNOWDEN

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Hague. The prospect of an agreement in the Conference is very slight. The Treasury Experts, despite two days labours, are unable to agree on the yield to Britain under Four Powers' proposals.

Interest now centres round the Allies' reply to Germany as to what she is expected to do if no financial agreement is reached. It is indubitable that allies will agree that Germany should pay on the Young scale after September 1st. Then the Allies will meet in October to settle distribution.—Reuter.

WHY ITALY CAN'T AGREE TO BRITISH PROPOSALS

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Hague:—The Italian delegate Signor Pirelli, had conversation with Mr. Snowden to whom he explained why Italy was unable to make concession regarding the distribution of the Young annuities. Talk has brought the two camps no nearer and the situation remains unchanged, no new offer having been made to Mr. Snowden by the Four Powers. —Reuter.

"VEGETABLE GHEE" NOT FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The so-called vegetable products like "Vanashapti" ghee are not good or fit for human consumption, was the opinion, of the Calcutta Corporation expressed at its to-night's meeting, and the Government of India was requested to undertake legislation as soon as possible to prohibit the import or manufacture of such products in British India.

The matter arose in connection with a letter from the Government of India for the opinion of the Corporation on the resolution of the Punjab Government on this point.—Free Press.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL AND CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Declines to make any Statement

CALCUTTA. Aug. 21.

"Do you want me to sit in judgment over Mahatma Gandhi" said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is in Calcutta in connection with treatment to his wife and is staying with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose when questioned by a representative of the Associated Press about the dilemma created by the refusal of Mahatma Gandhi to accept presidentship of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress.

The Pandit declined to make any statement or comment on the Mahatma's refusal and his suggestions to the Reception Committee that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru be elected to the position as this was a question in which he was personally concerned.—A. P.

LAHORE PROCESSION CASE

Accused Refuse to Produce Defence

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The case against Zafar Ali, Mangal Singh and seven youngmen for alleged disobedience of the District Magistrate's order prohibiting processions from raising revolutionary cries concluded in the Additional District Magistrate's court to-day. The City Kotwal, who was a prosecution witness, said that he had received complaints that annoyance was caused to the public by the processions.

The accused, questioned by the court, stated that they organised a procession for the collection of funds to help the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case and were unaware of the order under Section 144. They added that they would not produce defence. Mangal Singh, however, filed a statement and Zafar Ali said that he went after the procession as a journalist. After arguments the court announced that orders would be passed on the 23rd.—A. P.

SIND FLOODS SUBSIDE

No Cause For Anxiety

VILLAGERS REOCCUPY EVACUATED VILLAGES

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The latest telegram to the Punjab Government states that the situation in the flood area is normal and the evacuated villages have been reoccupied.

The success of the preventive measures was due to prompt and rigorous action by the local authorities. The official report from Mianwali states that the highest flood level at Kalabagh on August 18 and 19 was lower than that of the local flood of August 3 and evacuated villagers are returning

There is no cause for further anxiety. Arrangements have been made for patrolling Kala Bund and keeping men on continuous watch.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned mobile motor patrol for control of traffic in the Western range, with headquarters at Rawalpindi, which will start functioning next month.—A.P.

NEW COMMISSIONER FOR SIND

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

Mr. W. F. Hudson on relinquishing the Commissionership of Sind left this morning for Bombay to join the Executive Council in the place of Sir L. Rieu. Mr. R. E. Gibson becomes acting Commissioner, being succeeded in the post of Collector of Karachi by Mr. J. B. Irwin.—A. P.

BEJOY KUMAR'S BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The bail application on behalf of Bejoy Kumar Sinha, who was recently arrested at Bareilly in connection with the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case was rejected to-day, the Special Magistrate refusing to release him on bail as his name found mention in the statements of approvers.—Free Press.

SEPARATION OF SIND

HINDU MAHASABHA'S PROTEST

DELHI, Aug. 21.

Doctor B. S. Moonje, President, Hindu Mahasabha. has sent the following cablegram to Sir Sankaran Nair, Chairman of the Central Committee now in England.

"The Hindu Mahasabha vehemenly protests against and repudiates the Central Committee resolution regarding the separation of Sind."—Free Press.

London.—The provisions of the United States Tariff Bill mentioned earlier are the revised proposals of the Senate Finance Committee embraced in 300 proposed changes in the Bill as it has emerged from the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

MRS. BESANT'S LATEST

Breeding of Superior Americans!

MOVE FOR FRUIT-FARMING COLONY

LONDON, Aug. 21.

New York.—Mrs. Annie Besant who has arrived here on board the "Majestic" says that Theosophists have arranged to establish a fruit-farming community in California, "Happy Valley", where a new and superior race of Americans will be bred. Only the best types of Americans families will be permitted to join the colony.—Reuter.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

REACH INDIA ON SEPT. 27 PER "NALDERA"

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India leave London on September 26 and embark on the "Naldera" at Marseilles for India on September 27.—Reuter.

MUNITION BLOWN UP IN RUMANIA

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Bucharest.—The munition dump at Fort Domnesti, twelve miles distant, has been blown up, probably owing to excessive heat. Explosions continued all through the night.

Later:—It is officially reported that none of the garrison of Fort at Domnesti has been injured and the Fort has not been seriously damaged.—Reuter.

AVIATORS MISSING

LONDON, Aug. 21.

New York.—Aeroplane "Young Switzerland" has not been sighted for 24 hours. It should have arrived at the Rooseveltfield Aerodrome, New York, on the afternoon of August 20. Dense fogs have formed on the North Atlantic coast. The fliers have inflatable rubber suits and a collapsible canoe but the chances of rescue, if forced down, are regarded as remote.—Reuter.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI TO PRESIDE OVER MIRASDARS' CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

A Kumbakonam message says, Mr. Pantulu Iyer, President, Reception Committee of the Mirasdars Conference has received the following telegram from Sardar Vallabhbai Patel, "Arriving in Madras on 23. Shall try to address your conference. Meet at Vedaranyam."—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

RESULTS TO BE OUT BY SEPT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

There were 312 candidates for open competitive examination for Indian Civil Service which concluded last week of whom 190 are Indians. The total applicants for combined services were 415 of whom 344 attended.

The Civil Service Commissioners also examined 52 one year, 15 intermediate and 15 final probationers.

The results of all examinations will be published in the third week of September.—Reuter.

HINDU HOSTEL INCIDENT.

After the Conference the police was withdrawn.

As a result of the conference it is understood that an inquiry will be held. The expelled students left the hostel; others are remaining. It is understood that a new Superintendent has been appointed.

MARINE ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The Select Committee for selecting candidates for marine engineering scholarships met to-day and selected the following candidates:—Mr. P. K. Dhar, Mr. P. K. Mukerjee, Mr. S. H. A. Razzaqi.—A. P.

MUZAFFAR AHMED'S CONDITION

Reduest for Consulting Bengali Specialist

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN MEERUT CASE

MEERUT, Aug. 21.

When the hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case was resumed this morning, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Defence Counsel, submitted a petition on behalf of Muzdaffar Ahmed whose bail application is pending. Mr. Sinha said in view of the fact that Mr. Mahor Macrea, the fourth doctor had examined the petitioner and that Mr. Macrea being called to depose about the condition and disease of the petitioner, it was only just that some eminent Bengali physician who is a specialist in tuberculosis should examine him to correct the information regarding his health.

Mr. Sinha further said the very constitution of the Bengalees being different from the U. P. men, Bengali doctors would be able to give correct information in the matter. He prayed Drs. B. C. Ray and K. S. Roy of Calcutta and Dr. Mukerjee, the X-Ray specialist, Patna, be directed to examine the petitioner to report their opinions to the Court.

The Court reserved orders on the petition.—F

"CIVIL WAR IN BOMBAY."

After several police officials and search witnesses had been examined Mr. S. N. Savant, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay, deposed that he searched the house of Amir Haider in Bombay. Among the papers alleged to have been seized was a manifesto of the Communist Party "Civil War in Bombay" in the alleged handwriting of Amir Haider a notebook with chart maps, the prospectus of flying club, and a letter from Hamburg intimating Haider that it was Carl who was writing and the writer in future would sign correspondence under the name of Robert Smith. The letter was read out by Mr. Mitter and it contained the following passage:—

"In the matter of sending men to Moscow School I cannot say anything. You must write all your needs and wants straight to Ekki. They are the people to decide."

Mr. Khairat Nabi sent a notice through court to Puran Chand Joshi, accused, intimating that he was going to produce secondary evidence of five letters alleged to have been written by Muzaffer Ahmed to Joshi. Joshi was called upon to produce those letters otherwise the prosecution would prove secondary evidence.

A LIVELY TURN.

The proceedings took a lively turn when Mr. Langford James rose to argue the question of secondary evidence. He emphasised that it was a case of conspiracy and letters were required under Section 66 of the Evidence Act and no notice to produce them was necessary in law. Mr. Langford James added he required all the ccused to produce all letters between co-accused and co-accused and passed between accused and those persons whose names were included in the list.

DEFENCE CONSEL'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Chakravarti opposing said it had to be proved first whether the letters related to facts in issue or private affairs. It was not possible for them to remember all letters. Counsel pleaded for a reasonable time and said notice was necessary.

Mr. Sinha said if the Police had intercepted letters to make copies it was possible the addressee had never received those articles. Mr. Sinha added it was a criminal case and even if the accused kept mum no inference could be drawn. He asked whether it was possible for the accused to produce all letters.

The Court permitted the prosecution to prove secondary evidence subject to relevancy and admissibility.

Sub-Inspector Mangal Singh, C.I.D., deposed that he attended the Political Conference and the Peasants' and Workers' Conference held at Meerut in October, 1928. Witness deposed about some resolution in the Conference advocating a policy of demolishing the states and the nationalisation of factories, Trades, Banks, etc. as well as about the speeches made by accused, Dharamvir Singh, Kedarnath Saigal and Abdul Majid.

SMALL AGENTS OF "BOLSHIES"

According to witness, Abdul Majid had said the letter alleged to have been written by M. N. Roy, to Muzaffer Ahmed and which was produced in the Assembly was a forged one. Abdul Majid also said that M. N. Roy was a big agent of the Bolsheviks while he himself was a small agent.

Continuing witness said that they had intercepted letters to P. C. Joshi, Allahabad, from the accused Ghate, Muzaffar Ahmed, Nimbkar and other accused.

INTERCEPTED TWO LETTERS.

Sohansingh moved a resolution on 15th urging abolition of Zamindari and Taluqdari systems, nationalisation of banks and industries, right of common property and equal rights. Witness further stated that Workers and Peasants' Party was formed in Meerut and Doctor Mukerjee, P. C. Joshi, Balwant Singh, Ferozdin Mansur and Gaurishanker were elected to represent U. P. and Calcutta at the Conference. Witness added he was present at the Jhansi Conference and was responsible in Allahabad for interception of letters addressed to Joshi from Mukerjee and Muzaffer Ahmed.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.—

MEERUT EDITOR SENTENCED FOR SEDITION

MEERUT, Aug. 21.

Lala Atarsain. editor "Deshbhakt", was sentenced to-day by Chaudhri Hukim Singh, Magistrate, to one year's rigorous imprisonment for publication of an alleged seditious poem entitled "Cease repression O tyrant, because that is the only way to stop bomb throwing". The Magistrate has recommended special class treatment to the prisoner. An appeal is shortly to be filed in the High Court.—A. P.

CIVIL WAR IN AUSTRIA ?

Clash Between Fascists & Socialists

REPUBLIC ENDANGERED

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Vienna—Great excitement prevails in Austria as a result of a clash between the Heimwehr (Fascists) and the Socialists of Styria on Sunday in which three were killed and 300 injured. There is a talk of a civil-war. The Fascists are reported to have considerable supplies of arms. Socialists fear that the republic is endangered. Troops and police have been ordered to hold themselves ready for eventualities.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 6 to 11 Pts .Up.

HIGHER LEVEL INDUCE LIQUIDATION AND HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The New York cotton futures market was strong during the early part on Tuesday on reports of absence of rains in droughty sections of Western belt and higher Liverpool quotations. Prices were quoted 33 points above previous closing level when selling power increased not only checking further advance, but prices assumed a sagging tendency. Higher level induced long liquidation and Southern hedge selling which resulted in a decline of 30 points from the highest peak reached during the early part of the session. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 11 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 18.85c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 7 points to 18.75c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 19 to 20 points in sympathy with overnight advance on American Cotton Exchanges. The market remained firm with general buying on unfavourable weather news and closed at a rise of 32 to 26 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 10.41 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled rather steady and closed at a rise of 16 points. Sakellaridis Egyptian Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 16.70d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 28 points with October 9.94 and January 9.84.

Chairman Alexander H. Legge of the Federal Farm Board declared that the Board is considering no problem involving cotton prices. Also the price of cotton while not too high is not alarmingly low.

Rapid deterioration in Texas crop owing to excessive heat, increased boll weevil activity in other sections and the Government loan to cotton growers were responsible for a sharp rise in the prices of cotton. The rise is engineered by speculative buying and short covering and there is no trace of trade following the advance.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, Aug. 19.—October Highest 18.59; Lowest 18.14. January Highest 18.94 (2-58 p.m.); Lowest 18.51 (at the opening).

New York, Aug. 20.—October Highest 18.90; Lowest 18.63. January Highest 19.27 (11-11 a.m.); Lowest 18.97 (2-48 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool and New York:—

New York, Aug. 19.—Speculation buying on continued high temperatures in the Western belt. Weevil weather in the Eastern belt. Undertone firm.

New York, Aug. 20.—Hedge selling and long liquidation.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—Our travelling man wires from Austin, Texas:—Crop has been steadily deteriorating in Texas; hot dry weather has entirely stopped cotton from fruiting. Condition of crop could hardly look worse.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.—Garside cables:—Condition continues to decline rapidly, now below last year's. May have to reduce our estimate. Drought in Texas is the most important feature of the situation. This drought and weevil in Southern half of the belt will prevent big outturn. General buying on weather news.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Shorts covered fearing effects Texas drought. Deterioration considerable Southern portion belt, but partly offset by Northern half in good condition. Think damage to-date fully discounted present levels.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

Dated the 19th instant:—"Scattered showers Alabama slightly warmer."

"Texas still dry."

Dated the 20th instant:—"China buying broadening demand Lancashire."

Reuter:—"Market early was strong on absence of rain in drought sections and on favourable Liverpool cables but later reacted."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 20th August, 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—"Advanced caused by continued dry weather in most of Texas."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:—"Rapid deterioration reported owing drought Texas, weevil activity many section may work higher temporarily."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from two of their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Advance owing to Government financing growers. Drought doing serious damage."

(2) "Rapid deterioration reported owing drought Texas. Weevil activity many sections. May work higher temporarily."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Texas drought becoming serious. Unless relief comes within next ten days Bull speculation is likely develop.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable D/- 19th instant from their Liverpool friends:—

8-55 p.m.:—

"Reported co-operatives secured loan from Government 5 to 10 million dollars. Drought continues Texas."

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Messrs. Newall & Clayto have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar, September 2.06 Cents.
Sugar, December 1.16 Cents.
Wheat, September 1.35 1/2 Dollars.
Wheat, December 1|44 Dollars.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 20.

October	18.70	plus .07
December	18.96	plus .10
January	19.00	plus .06
March	19.20	plus .11
May	19.32	plus .06
Middling Spot	18.85	plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 20.

October	18.62	plus .05
December	18.90	plus .07
Middling Spot	18.75	plus 07

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 20.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

October	18.76
January	19.14
March	19.33

New York 11-45 a.m.—

October	18.75
January	19.14
March	19.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 20.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

	Opening	Closing.
August		10.10 plus .30
September		10.05 plus .29
October	9.98	10.07 plus .30
November		10.04 plus .28
December		10.05 plus .31
January	9.97	10.06 plus .32
February		10.08 plus .32
March	10.02	10.12 plus .31
April		10.12 plus .31
May	10.07	10.18 plus .32
June		10.17 plus .32
July	10.06	10.18 plus .32
August		10.12 plus .32
Middling Spot		10.41 plus .20
Jan. 1931		9.96 plus .26

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

London, Aug. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 20

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30	plus .20
Scinde, Fine	6.55	plus .20
Scinde, Superfine	6.80	plus .20
Bengal, Good	6.05	plus 20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.30	plus .20
Bengal, Fine	6.55	plus .20
Oomra, Good	7.20	plus .20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.50	plus .20
Oomra, Fine	7.80	plus .20
Broach, Fully Good	8.40	plus .20
Broach, Fine	8.65	plus .20
Broach, Superfine	8.90	plus .20

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-1|8.

WHEAT.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

October close 9s. 10-7|8d.—4d.
December close 10s. 2-7|8d.—3-3|4d.
March close 10s. 6d.—4d.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 21.

In response to higher New York quotations, the local market re-opened to-day at Rs 341 for Broach A./M. delivery. At the opening there was general buying and prices advanced to Rs. 341/12 but reacted on long liquidation to Rs. 340/12. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 12 points but reacted 2 points from the opening level. Rates in the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 335/4.
Broach A./M. 340/12.
Oomra D./J. 305/4..
Bengal D./J. 258.

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Bengal D.-J.	260
Broach A.-M.	341
Broach J.-A.	336
Oomra D.-J.	306

SPOT RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Broach	351	346	338	333
S.-D.	353	348	340	335
P.-A.	354	349	341	336
K.-V.	345	340	332	327
Dholera	340	335	327	322
Kalajin	344	339	331	326
Cutch	344	339	331	326
Surat	411	406	398	393
Rajpipla	411	406	398	393
Navsari	426	421	413	408
Southern				318

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

100	Japan T. & Co.	Vambori	262
200	Do.	Bengal	226
100	Do.	Upland	331
100	Do.	Dhamangaon old	193
100	Bussan & Co.	SindhAme.	284
100	Volkart Bros	Indore	246
100	Textile Pandak	Khamgaon old	166
100	Rathi & Co.	Wardh	300
100	Do.	Anjangaon	270
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Indore	246

WHEAT CHICAGO.

—:o:—

September per bushel Dols. 1.37-1|2 —5|8.

December per bushel Dols. 1.46-1|8 —0.

March per bushel Dols. 1.51-3|4 —3|8.

The Department of Agriculture estimate the world's carry-over of wheat on July 1st, 1929, about 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels in excess of carry-over on July 1st last year. Last year on July 1st, the world's carry-over was 420,000,000 bushels. Further, the Department estimate the acreage under wheat in the world this year, remaining for harvest, at about the same as last year. Stocks of wheat on farms in the United States on July 1st, 1929, are estimated at 44,741,000 bushels compared with 23,729,000 bushels in 1928.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

A fair amount of American trade buying has been in evidence, but the main sustaining features have been the continued dry hot weather in Texas where rains are much required and continued complaints of increased weevil activity in other parts of the Belt. The fear of heavy weevil damage during the present month is restraining selling.

Apart from the American buying referred to, the trade generally is apathetic and there seems no disposition to buy beyond their "hand to mouth" requirements. The better outlook for a settlement of the Lancashire Mill lock-out has contributed to the steadier feeling, but while a settlement seems assured, the fact remains that a fortnight's consumption of cotton in that quarter has been irrevocably lost.

A gradual increase in the weight of hedge selling is becoming evident and this will continue in an ever increasing quantity over the next few months. We see nothing in the situation to warrant expectations of anything but temporary advances and continue to recommend taking advantage of these to effect sales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

October	16.01	plus .16
November	16.01	plus .16
January	16.17	plus .19
March	16.25	plus .16
May	16.39	plus .16
July	16.44	plus .16
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	16.70	plus .10

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Bombay, Aug. 21.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 539 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115 per ton.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32. Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Near.
Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16. Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 130 1/4
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 130 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 128.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1|4.
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 161 1|4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 3/4 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 21st. inst.
Japan/London 1/11 3/32 20th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.87 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 20th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 17th inst. £4/4/11 3/8 20th inst.

Silver London Ready £24 1/4 17th inst. £24 5/16 20th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 7/16 17th inst. £24 7/16 20th inst.

Silver New York Ready £52 15/16 17th inst. £52 7/8 20th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. £5 1/2 per cent 17th inst. £5 1/2 per cent 20th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 per cent 17th inst. 6 3/16 per cent. 20th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.

Money:

Inter Bank Call 1-1|2 per cent nominal.
3 mos 2-1|4 per cent.
6 mos. 3 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. Very small business. Featureless.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 21.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 3/16 per cent

Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/2
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money market Inactive.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Wheat	12,228	cwts.
Linseed	8,676	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	239	"
Gingellyseeds	461	"
Poppyseeds	146	"
Groundnuts	21,133	"
Castorseeds	3,777	"
Rice	525	"
Cottonseeds	3,658	"
Mowraseeds	233	"
Gram	1,529	"
Joowar	851	"
Maize	22	"
Bajree	1,587	"
Coal	823	tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	1929-30	1928-29
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 20-8-29	172000	79000
Receipts Yesterday 20-8-29	22000	11000
Exports to date 20-8-29	117000	181000
Stock at Ports 16-8-29	545000	459000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-8-29	184000	266000
Stock at Liverpool 16-8-29	862000	674000
Visible Supply 16-8-29	1589000	1934000
Quantity in Sight 16-8-29	241000	311000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 21.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/6/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 Rs. 96/5

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1045/55 Rs. 102/6

5 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent **Improvement Trust** due 1974 Rs. 77.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105|.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—30th August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3/6 5 per cent 1945/55. 102/4/10.

Tone of Market Dull.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 20.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20-3|8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126.

National Bank £50.

Eastern Bank £6-3|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £85/1/8

Conversion Loan £74-1|4.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £99-3|4.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £49-1|2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-1|4.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1|4.

Consols £54

War Loan 5 per cent £101-1|4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 20.

Demand Bills $84.37

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 20.

Copper, Braziers, £95 1/2
Yellow Metal, £72.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-1|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £210 3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 20

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Aug.-Sept. £9-2-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Buyers Aug.-Sept. £17-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Buyers Aug.-Sept. £19-15-0.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 20.

Silver:—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	24 5/16
Forward	24 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-3|8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-1|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.71
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	123.85
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers August 48/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb Cargoes:
Shipping Shippers Sellers 47/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Shipment Sellers Aug.-Sept. 51/-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Shipment Value Aug.-Sept. 52/-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 11|11-1|4.
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12|2-1|4.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|0-1|2.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|1.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 10 5/16d.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Aug.-Sept. £20-15-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct. £20-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Aug.-Sept. £19-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Buyers Aug.-Sept. £21-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery Paid Sept.-Dec. 34/0.
Delivery Paid Jan.-April 34|3.

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

London ready 24|5
London forward 24 7
America Cent 52/13
China opening 2/14 3, closing 2/4/9.
Ready 55/8
Shravan opening 55/7 1/2, closing 55/7.
Bhadrva opening 55/9, closing 55/8 1/2.
Teji-Mandi:—
Bhadrva -/10/-
Asv 1.

GOLD.

—:o:—

Ready 21/6/9
Shravan 21/6/9
Bhadrva 21/7/0
N City 21/10/6
N Manor 21/9/6

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Latest Prices:—

Millar's Timber & Trading Co., Ord. 0-11-0.
London Tin Syndicate Ord. 3-1-3
Nundydroog Co. Ord. 0-16-3.
Associated Electrical Industries Ord. 2-7-0.
Attock Oil 2-16-3.
Associated Portland Cement 1-8-3.
Underground Electrical Railways 1-2-6.
Electric Supply Corpn. 2-13-9
Snia Viscosa 0-18-9.
Beira Railways 1-2-6.
Calico Printers 1-4-6.
Marconi International Marine 3-0-0.
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn. 5-10-0.
James Finlay Ord. 5-2-6.
General Elec. Ord. 3-1-0.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 4-1-3.
West Rand Consolidated Mines 0-6-9.
International Rys. of C. America Ord. $48.
Malayalam Plantations 1-14-6.
British Burma Petroleum 0-6-9.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate 3-16-10-1/2.
Margarine Union 5-13-3.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0-10-3
African Asbestos Trust 0-17-3.
Market steady but little doing.
Stock of Rubber in London 33,573.
Increase on week 2,129.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50; highest Rs. 50/0/6; lowest Rs. 49/13; closing Rs. 49/13/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54/14; closing Rs. 54/13.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Linseed September	12	6	9
Linseed May	11	15	9
Wheat September	7	14	0
Wheat January	8	3	0
Wheat May	7	14	0

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATE, ASSISTANT TEACHER to join immediately, Gujarati preferred. Law students need not apply. Apply with testimonials PRINCIPAL, KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL, 26, Holichakla, Fort, Bombay.

R1828

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each Province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION, Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For Cinema Film Co., or Factory, SPACIOUS BUILDINGS with Pine Compound at Kuchpokli, Parel Road. Apply SUPERINTENDENT Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chowpaty Road.

R1829

TO BE LET—ROOMS BLOCKS, SHOPS, at Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. And a Bungalow at 148, Walkeshwar Road, both with Electric lights and fan accommodation. Apply K. T. ROWJEE, 183, Hornby Road or The MANAGER at the Building.

R1819

EDUCATIONAL.

JOIN UP AND DO YOUR BIT:—The National Gregg Association is an organisation formed to advance the mutual interests of writers of Gregg Shorthand. Write for full particulars to SECRETARY-TREASURER, Richey Road, Opp. Vakil Bros., Ahmedabad. (The National Gregg Association.

M 32708

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

BOOKS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR!—THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad. Deccan.

L 3261

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A suitable Match for a Young Handsome, Punjabee Hindu Widower, age 32, educated (B.A. B.T) well established in life. No caste restriction. For full particulars please correspond to Box No. 2340, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1818

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

PEACHES., PEARS APPLES. Rs. 7/8, 6 Lbs nett. SARDAS Rs. 11/8 20 Lbs nett. Well packed carriage paid. VADILAL CHIMANLAL, QUETTA "D". TEL. "VARSADWALA."

R 1835.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Jhurengate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

—:o:—

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "NAGATO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th August, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 29, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1929.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the Room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 12th August, 1929.

32727

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the III Criminal Sessions of 1929 was DISSOLVED on the 19th August, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 21st August, 1929.

32728

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. M. K. H. YUSUFALLY AND CO., doing business as Hosiery Merchants at Chakla Street, Bombay, have this day sold their said business including stock-in-trade, furniture and goods, reserving their exclusive right to collect and receive outstandings due to them in their said business uptil now, in one Mulla Noorudin Tyaballi Mootaher, who will henceforth continue the said business in the said firm's name, on his account and risk and that our clients will have no concern with the said business hereafter.

Dated Bombay, this 21st August, 1929.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Attorneys for Messrs. M. K. H. Yusufally and Co.

32729

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of specially made antique polished the best Jacobean and Queen Anna latest style dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich brocade and Morraco, upholstered full size Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, handsome mirror back sideboards, sliding dining tables. roll top and large office tables, rich silk lined drawing-room cabinets, gramophone, carpets, Jacobean single and double beds, full size glass and panel compectom wardrobes, lady's chival dressing tables with side-mirrors, clocks, electric lamps, old Chinaware, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at 6-12 Bruce Street, near Central Bank, Fort.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

IMPORTANT TO ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION CONTRACTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE ELECTRICAL GOODS SHOP, KNOWN AS SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR'S SHOP.

Under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 413 of 1929, (Fatmabai vs. Anpurnabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the shop at Ambawadi, Girgaum, opposite Majestic Cinema, in one lot as a going concern.

A large stock of electrical goods lying at the above shop and godown, such as 1 combined, Crude oil engine and dynamo fitted on 4-wheeled lorry, 115 volts. Westinghouse maker, and very large lots of fancy E. shades, table and night lamps, chandeliers, E. table and ceiling fans, bulbs, lead and flexible wire, switches, plugs, brackets, holders, motor and battery lamps, E. motors, regulators, gas-burners, E. fittings, show-room hanging lamps, 15,000 candle-power continental arch lamps, oxodice brass lamp brackets with holders, office furniture, etc., etc.

The above is on view and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at "West Villa", 1st floor, Central Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable household furniture, sliding dining table, mirror-back sideboards, chairs, dinner waggon, drawing room suites, writing tables, dressing tables, wooden bedsteads, cupboards, arm and without arm chairs, hat-stands, teapoys, glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VADNEEGADY, SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas vs. Dr. Manekla), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Vadneegady, Samuel Street, admeasuring about 102 square yards, bearing formerly Collector's Old No. 577, 577, Rent Roll No. 2083, last Rent Roll No. 6238, Old Survey No. 922, New Survey No. 2254, Cadastral Survey No. 399 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 11 and now B Ward No. 1604, Street Nos. 322-326 and bounded on the East by Samuel Street, on the West by De Souza Street, on the North formerly by the house of Thucker Chapsey Lowjee and now by the property of Purshotum Goculdas and on the South formerly by the shed of Thucker Gunjoo Nowlanee and now by the property of Karsondas Natha Jadhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 p. m.
SEE AND HEAR
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
SCREEN'S GREATEST DRAMATIC Entertainment SYNCHRONIZED With MARVELLOUS MOVIETONE!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
SIGNOR RICARDO
THE FAMOUS OPERATIC BARITONE
In conjunction with
ELINOR GLYN'S
Greatest Love Romance
THE ONLY THING
FEATURING.
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
And
CONRAD NAGEL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Banvard Musical Comedy Co.
In
ROSE MARIE
The fascinating Musical Comedy
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co. Ltd.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

In
THE MAGICIAN
FREE LIST IS SUSPENDED.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,5[illegible] 05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of 'high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

CAFIASPIRIN

BAYER

relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

CRABBIE'S CELEBRATED GINGER WINE
(BLUE LABEL)
THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA
OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & Co. LTD. LEITH, SCOTLAND

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade: Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY. Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;
We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms ——Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

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The Short-cut to Business Success
Is to Advertise in
THE JAPAN TIMES
Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.
Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Shoulwark Street, London, S.E.1 England.

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P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
24 Aug	Razmak	All	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept	Rawalpin		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	with	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura	call	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 514
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transhipment	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	meet	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

ish Liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
29th Nov.	Dumana	8427
19th Dec.	Dumana	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £60	£109
	C £38	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1929			
28th Aug.	Mirzapore*	Colombo	Straits China & Japan.
30th ,,	Masina	Colombo	Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo	and Australia
15th ,,	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.	
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo	Straits China and Japan Australia.
11th Oct.	Naldera		
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo	Straits, China and Japan Australia.
8th Nov.	Narkunda		
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo	Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo	Straits, China & Japan

a vessels only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

OR SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
eNegoto Maru	5001	20 Aug.	27 Aug.
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8 00	— —	@18 Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	— —	@2 Oct
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

:Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 Aug.	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10400	19 ,,	6 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 ,,	25 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru	9th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Honolulu Maru	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru	8th Sept.	18th ,,
Shinnoh Maru	24th ,,	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru	9th Oct.	23rd ,,

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1929			
23rd Aug.	Vasna	Basrah via Karachi	
28th ,,	Barjora	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
28th Aug.	Karoa	East & South Africa.	

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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KHILAFAT COMMITTEES' APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Maulana Irfan, Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, has sent the following telegram to the Press:—

"Recent news from Afghanistan (is) very heart-rending. Reign of terror (is) prevailing (in the) whole country (which is) involved (in) civil (and) tribal war. Life, property (and) even honour (are) unsafe. Unless (the) Indian Muslims take prompt action everything (will) be lost.

(The) best way (to) help (the) Afghans at this juncture, in this unhappy plight, is (to) give moral material (and) monetary support to General Nadir Khan, (the) only person able to save (the) situation. If by our indolence we let Bacha-e- Saqao get (the) upper hand, Afghan's prosperity, solidarity (and) good government (will) disappear. Afghanistan remaining only (a) geographical name. (We) appeal (to) Muslim leaders, Ulamas (and the) Press (to) make (a) united effort (to) help Nadir Khan, form strong representative committee, (and) collect Istaqlal-i-Afghan Fund and send (the) money (to) Nadir Khan through reliable (and) trustworthy means.

(The) Khilafat Committee wholeheartedly agrees (with the) Peshawar workers in their support of Nadir Khan."

SIR LESLIE WILSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

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The Hon. Secretaries announce the following contributions to this Fund.

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Total Rs. 1,560.

FORD DAILY PRODUCTION

HITS NEW HIGH RECORD

A new high mark in daily production by the Ford Motor Car Co. was reached on June 26, with an output by domestic, Canadian and foreign plants of 9,100 Model A cars and trucks, officials of the company said to-day. This is 500 units above the old daily high record for Model T.

THE BANDRA VIDYARTHI MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, Mr. Y. G. Talpade, B.A., S.T.C., will deliver a lecture on "The Volcano", on Sunday the 25th August at 5 p.m. in the premises of the Municipal Primary School No. 1. The lecture will be accompanied by interesting experiments and illustrations. Students and ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend.

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

An Essay Writing Competition is arranged in connection with the above celebrations. All the students of Bandra (Boys and Girls) are earnestly requested to take part. Subject: The importance of the "Mother's Day" Essays should be written on one side of the paper and should be submitted to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 1st of September 1929. The decision of the judges will be final.

FALL IN ATTENDANCE ON WEDNESDAY

The Secretary Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"There has been a fall in attendance to-day and the total stands at 1,07, 341."

WOES OF JAMNAGAR

SJT. KOTHARI'S CABLE TO JAMSAHEB

SERIOUS SITUATION CREATED BY STATE MONOPOLIES

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar) (By Mail) Mr. Manilal Kothari has sent the following cable to H. H. the Jamsaheb now in Ireland:—

To Maharaja Jamsaheb, Toombeola (Ireland). "Visited some Baradi villages on way to Ghumli. Acute economic distress and discontent amongst people on account heavy land and other taxes, Ijaras (state monopolies) and strict prohibition against sales to and purchases from neighbouring states of Agricultural produce and local goods. Have already made humble submission to you on subject of Ijaras and Land Assessment. Situation created by prohibition is very grave. Requires Your Highness' prompt attention and action. So relentlessly is it enforced that one cannot purchase even small piece of cloth from outside Jamnagar State without incurring wrath and heavy penalty. Your cultivators particularly are seriously affected and feeling oppressed having to sell produce, Joeari, Bajri, Oil seeds, etc. in Bhanvad Khambhalia Salaya at comparatively low prices not to speak of inconvenience, expenses, long distance transportation.

Formerly all Baradi villages were in traffic with Porbandar, Bhayavadar and Paneli because of short distance, ready market, high prices. Naturally therefore great economic loss is caused by prohibition which has absolutely no justification, constitutional or economic and is directly opposed to policy of free competitive trade with States, inland and maritime, should adopt in the larger interests of the whole province. Saw Bedi and its extensive development its success will mainly depend on its situation, transport facilities, and cheap labour and not on uch compulsory diversion to it, of the export trade of the whole State. Prohibition places State in uneconomic isolation from rest of Kathiawar have instances of its relentless working which I need not cite here. If Your Highness is pleased to trust me for my facts then my respectful submission is that you should, in view of present state of discontent, immediately remove this prohibition which has no economic or ethical basis and has proved highly detrimental to general trade of State. Wish you excellent health."—A. P.

(Sd.) MANILAL KOTHARI.

Rajkot, 15-8.29.

KALWAN PEASANTS' S. O. S. TO GOVERNMENT

CRY AGAINST TAXATION

The Secretary, Congress Committee wires from Nasik:—

A largely attended meeting of Kalwan Taluka peas ants held at Deola, unanimously passed a resolution saying the enhanced forest fees were overburdening. The Peasants and asking Government to reduce the non-forest grazing fee from eight to four annas, the forest-grazing fee from four, to two annas, the revenue pasture fee to one anna per acre. Dadasaheb Gadre, President, District Board, presided. The resolution was proposed by Bhilaji Patil, and seconded by Naguji Ganpat Pawar messrs. Marathe, Deshpande Sitaramshastri made vigorous speeches, supporting the resolution. Great enthusiasm prevails. Secretary Congress Committee."

KUTCHI DUSA OSWAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

There will be a performance of Aerobatic feats by the students of Shri Kutchi Dusa Oswal Jain Boarding School at the Victoria Theatre, Corner Grant Road to-day. (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 12 months Treasury Bills and Rs. 2 crores of six months Bills were opened on Wednesday the 21st August 1929. Total amounts offered were Rs. 2,24,50,000 and Rs. 3,3200000 respectively. Tenders for twelve months bills at Rs. 95-0-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 95-0-3 were allotted approximately 97 per cent. The total amount of 12 months bills accepted was Rs. 1 crore. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 97-8-0 were allotted approximately 84 per cent. The total amount of six months bills allotted was 2 crores. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for twelve months and six months bills were Rs. 4-15-9 and Rs. 4-15-6 per annum respectively.

Twelve months intermediate bills sold from the 14th to the 20th August 1929 were Rs. 1,75,000. Intermediate twelve months bills will be sold from the 22nd to the 28th August 1929 at Rs. 95-2-3 per cent.

Tenders for twelve and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 1/2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Thursday the 29th August 1929. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday the 31st August 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

COUNTERFEIT COINS

PARDESHI SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Ramkripal Babulal, a Pardeshi Bhayya was sentenced to six years' hard labour by Mr. Justice Allison on the jury having unanimously found him guilty on charge of counterfeiting the King's coins. The other accused, his brother Ramnath, was found not guilty and acquitted.

The facts have been already published in these columns.

Miss Mithan Tata, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, Bar-at-Law for the second accused who was acquitted.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT BY NEWSPAPER

INSOLVENT'S PETITION DISMISSED

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court of the petition made by Darabshaw B. Dubash, a Parsi insolvent, praying for the annulment of the adjudication order passed against him in July last at the instance of the petitioning creditor Pherozshaw Ruttonji Desai.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, with Messrs. M. C. Setalvad and Billimoria appeared for the insolvent, Mr. Jinnah for the petitioning creditor and Messrs. K. M. Munshi and H. J. Kania for two oher creditors, opposed the application.

At the outset, the Advocate-General drew the Court's attention to the publication in the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" of a letter from Messrs. Smethan Byrne and Lambert, solicitors for the insolvent's brother Ardeshar B. Dubash, in which they repudiated certain allegations made against him by the insolvent and gave details of their mutual affairs.

Counsel said that Ardeshar Dubash was not a party to this case, and the publication of this explanation from him amounted to contempt of court.

His Lordship suggested that counsel should ask for a rule when he would hear him on the point.

Resuming his arguments on behalf of the insolvent, the Advocate-General said that the petitioning creditor was actuated by *mala-fide* motives. He had not shown what had led him to purchase from the insolvent a promissory note of Rs. 17,000 for Rs. 10,000. Although they could not prove, on the materials before them, that the petitioner's creditor was put up by the insolvent's brother, certain circumstances were pointed out by the insolvent from which the Court could draw an inference to that effect. A man of the standing of the petitioning creditor would not purchase a pro-note of Rs. 17,000 for Rs. 10,000 without enquiring into the financial position of the insolvent. Besides the petitioning creditor was not dealing in promissory notes.

His Lordship remarked there was nothing wrong for a man doing some other business in purchasing a pro-note.

The Advocate-General said he had made out a strong case to show that the petitioning creditor must have known that the insolvent was in difficulties. Even if the Court was not satisfied on the records, he must be allowed to examine the petitioning creditor in the witness box on this point.

MOTIVE DOES NOT MATTER.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the petitioning creditor, contended that mere motive, however reprehensible, was not sufficient to annul the adjudication order, unless it was shown that the petitioning creditor had obtained the pro-note from the insolvent fraudulently in order to defeat the rights of other creditors, legal or equitable.

If this principle was correct, continued Mr. Jinnah, there was nothing to prevent a man from filing a petition for the adjudication of his debtor, even if he wanted to harass the debtor, provided in doing so he practised no fraud upon the Court by obtaining process in an improper way.

Mr. Munshi, on behalf of other creditors, contended that the opinions of the creditors should not be disregarded by the Court when considering the annulment of an adjudication order.

JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Ragnekar observed that the only point for consideration was whether the petitioning creditor is as the insolvent alleged, the nominee or his brother Ardeshar. Beyond general allegations, the insolvent had not produced any evidence in support of his statement. The insolvent having failed to make out a *prima facie* case on this point, it was not necessary to go into the details of the unfortunate squabbles between the tw brothers. The petition was dismissed with costs.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup: Ulster vs. G.I.P., Coperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

The S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails of August 8 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

The S. S. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Chakrata" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 Noon, on Wednesday the 28th inst.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

B. E. S. & T. CO.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., state that their gross receipts for July, 1929 are as under:—

Electric Supply: For July 1929 Rs. 7,62,212; upto the end of July 1929 Rs. 53,52,196. Traction. (Trams and Omnibuses): For July 1929 Rs. 5,45,608; upto the end of July 1929 Rs. 37,10,525.

Decrease over same period last year Rs. 55,088.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Under the auspices of Young men's Hindu Association, Swami Vishwananda of Ramkrishna Mission will conduct a public class on 'The Bhagvad Gita' to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Association, Girgaon Back Road.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE BOMBAY.

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Sunday, the 1st September 1929 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Institute at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of Urban Banks and Thrift Societies in the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) in the Institute's office at 6 p.m. for considering the subjects referred to by the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (23rd inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

K. R. CAMA DEATH ANNIVERSARY.

The twentieth anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, when Sham-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a discourse on "A Layman Dastur, Mr. Kharshedji Rustamji Cama." The lecture is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 18th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th September.

BROTHERHOOD MOTIWALLA PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.

The Managing Committee of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood invites an Essay on "Trade Unionism in India" from undergraduates and graduates of less than 5 years' standing of the local colleges. The composition should not exceed 5000 words and must be submitted on or before 10th November, 1929. Mr. N. M. Joshi, Prof. P. A. Wadia and Mr. C. G. Shah will form the Board of Judges. A prize of Rs. 50/- will be awarded for the best essay.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

INTENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR SEPTEMBER

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, writes:—

Only about five weeks remain before the second stock-taking of the Nation's progress in regard to the programme of Boycott of Foreign Cloth will have to be measured. The 2nd of October, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, is the day for such national stock-taking. I hope all Congress and other organisations which have been carrying out the Boycott programme will concentrate their efforts throughout the month of September on an effective campaign of the Boycott of Foreign Cloth. The 1st of September being the first Sunday of that month has according to the Working Committee's resolution to be ear-marked for an intensive Boycott propaganda. Unless in the course of the remaining few months of the year the Congress is able to organise the masses to an adequate extent through the medium of the Boycott campaign the Lahore Congress will not be placed in a position to decide upon taking any large step towards national Satyagraha on the 1st January 1930.

I would therefore earnestly appeal to all organisations to put forth as large an effort as is possible from 1st September to the end of December 1929 to make the Boycott programme a great success.

I find that though printed forms of weekly progress reports have been sent out to all Congress Committees most of such Committees have to be regular in the submission of reports of the work done by them. The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee will be considerably handicapped in the work of national stock-taking on 2nd October unless the Congress Committees become far more regular than hitherto. I would request the Executives of all Congress Committees to see that full reports of the boycott work done within their jurisdiction during the months of May to September reach me latest by the 10th October 1929.

SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The public is already aware that Sind at present has been unfortunately very hard hit by the excessive rains, floods and epidemics. The people residing there have fallen in a very miserable plight. Many villages are totally submerged and the poor people are wandering homeless having lost all their possessions. They are sheltering themselves on the top of the trees for several days without any food and have hung their children bound in cloth on the branches. The arrangements to save them and carry them by the means of boats to the places of safety are in progress. But the funds at hand are too meagre to meet the situation. Besides, Cholera and other disare raging very rapidly in many towns and thousands of people have been victims of these diseases till now. Towns such as Larkhana, Shikarpur, Shahdadkot, Kumber, Sukkur and many others have become semi-deserted and the people carrying their children have fled away to different places. Under the circumstances large funds are absolutely necessary to carry on the humanitarian work of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

Till now Rs. 10,000 have already been contributed as donations by various generous sympathisers to the Sindh Distress Relief Fund started by "Shikarpur Sevak Samaj, Nagdevi Street, Bombay" out of which Rs. 3,000 have been sent to Shikarpur, Rs. 2,000 to Gambat, Khairpur State Rs. 1,000 to Sukkur Rs. 800 to Larkhana, Rs. 500 to Shahdadkot and Kumbar Talukas to help the destitute in the villages surrounding them. The demand however is still too great.

It is, therefore, hereby sincerely appealed and earnestly hoped that the people from all parts will regard it as their solemn duty to provide immediate relief at this opportune moment to the helpless and homeless and will greet this opportunity to serve the humanity and earn the everlasting gratitude from the poor sufferers.

Donations may be sent to any of the following places:—

(1) To the Secretary, Shikarpur Sevak Samaj, 109, 111 Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay, Post No. 3.

(2) Sheth Mungumal Chellasing, Bankers, Barbhai Moholla, Bombay Post No. 3.

(3) Sheth Begraj Tahilram, Bankers, 7, Dhanji Street, near Mumbadevi Temple, Bombay.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC FOR LIBERAL HELP

The following donations have been received by the Sind Relief Fund started by Mr. Shri Shkarpur Sevak Samaj Nagdevi Street, Bombay, till now.

Aggregate sums from Bombay merchants Rs. 10,700; The Bombay Bullion Exchange Rs. 2,000; The Mahajan Association of Bombay Rs. 201.

Total Rs. 12,901.

The Secretary of the Sind Relief Fund appeals to the public especially, the merchant princes, trade associations and other societies and mandals to extend their helping hand to contribute to the cause of the unfortunate destitute of Sind very liberally.

EXCISE RAID ON SMUGGLERS DEN

LARGE QUANTITY OF CHARAS FOUND

FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED

An excise coup was effected by the Bombay Excise officials on the 19th instant, when Mr. Udward of the Excise Department, accompanied by others, raided the headquarters of a gang of excise smugglers at Masjid Gully and arrested Dostmahomed Oomer and 4 others. The excise officials, after a vigorous search, succeeded in getting about 47 1|2 pounds of charas valued at Rs. 3,800.

The excise raid at Masjid is sequel to the seizure of a large quantity of charas at Surat some days back Mr. Urward, of the Bombay Excise Department, kept a strict watch on the movements of certain Rampuri smugglers, who were suspected to have imported a large quantity of charas at Surat and were trying to bring it down to Bombay for disposal. On the night of the 18th instant, it was learnt that already a consignment had reached the city and had been secreted in an obscure place at Mazagaon. Some of these smugglers were actually seen going about at Mazagaon Reservoir at odd hours.

The excise officials coming to know that the headquarters of the gang being at Masjid Gully, near the stables, decided to round up the stables and the hillock itself. On the morning of the 19th, Mr. Udward, accompanied by Messrs. Navalkar and a posse of excise constables placed a cordon round the whole suspected area. The place was then searched. The Pathan custodian of the stables, Dostmahomed, was searched and a key was found with him. The excise officials, then went to the hillock and opened a trunk which was found to contain about 46 lbs. of charas.

Immediately afterwards, the headquarters of the gang was raided, and one of its members was seen sleeping on a cot with charas packets tied in bundles about him. He was then arrested. The rooms in the possession of the gang were then searched and different scales and weights were seized.

The leaders of the gang are said to be in hiding.

The arrested persons were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay and the Magistrate ordered the accused to be bailed out in a sum of Rs. 2,000 each, Rs. 500 to be deposited.

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Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK PRICES DECLINE 36 POINTS

NEW YORK

JANUARY.

New York, Aug. 21.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.00
To-day's Opening Rate	18.85
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	18.64
Difference	—.36

In sympathy with lower Liverpool advices the New York cotton market opened at a decline of 15 points. This decline was easily overcome by initial buying and prices were quoted 2 points above last quoting. In the later part the market showed considerable weakness on favourable weather forecast and hedge selling. The market closed with a decline of 36 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Aug. 21.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.06
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	9.96
Difference	—.10

The Liverpool cotton market opened easy at a decline of 12 points on Bombay Commission Houses selling about 30,000 bales against Strabble. The market ruled quiet and steady and closed at a decline of 10 points.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Slight rain Carolina coast, New Orleans District. Temperature 95 to 100 degrees in Oklohama and Texas.

Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation. Weather cool over Eastern belt.

EXPECTATIONS.

Liverpool January is due to open 15 points lower while Broach A./M. is expected to open at Rs. 335-8.0.

A. NORDEN & CO.'S CABLE.

Sentiment influenced by announcement Farm Board Policy of substantial financial assistance to Cotton Co-operative Associations and alarming reports Texas deterioration. Demand speculative with local element more friendly to values. Would rather sell on further advance.

GOA LOTTERY CASE JUDGMENT

Accused Get Two Years' Hard Labour

Judgment was delivered on Wednesday by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the "Goa lottery case," in which Stein D'Cunha and F. C. Hart stood charged with conspiracy to commit forgery for the purpose of cheating, and forgery of cheating, and abetment. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty on each of the two charges, and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

According to the prosecution, the accused intended to perpetrate a fraud on the public by entering into a conspiracy with some unknown persons to procure tickets of the Santa Casa Hospicio Goa Lottery printed with the winning numbers and cash the same by presenting them to Goa lottery agents in Bombay. With a view to expedite the disposal of these tickets they secured the services of Dave. It was then mutually arranged that Dave would receive tickets worth about Rs. 20,000 on a payment of Rs. 5,000. Dave, however, informed the police about this transaction and also kept the police in touch with the progress of negotiations with the accused

THE CHASE AND ARRESTS.

On the day the tickets were to be given to Dave, the accused met him at Girgaum and together drove him to Watson's Hotel. The police had been previously informed about this and Sergeant Winton and a few other police officers followe the accused in another car. The second accused alighted at Watson's Hotel and went into the building. On the way, the accused suspected that they were being followed by the police, and when the second accused emergel from the building with a bag in his hand, the first accused, seeing a car close behind, warned him and disappeared. The first accused then drove away, but was subsequently arrested near the High Court by the police. In consequence of a statement made by him the second accused was arrested the same day.

Both the accused pleaded "not guilty". In their defence they stated that they acted as informant to Dave who, alleged, wanted to trap one Nazareth who dealt in false Goa lottery tickets. Dave, whom they knew as a police informant, however, "doubl-crossed" them and had them arrested.

JUDGMENT

The Magistrate held that the offence was a very serious one involving loss to many persons. Regarding the sentence, he was of the opinion that a deterrent sentence was necessary in this case. From the evidence it had been proved that for a long time spurious tickets had been cashed making others believe that they were genuine, and some of the agents made huge payments on these tickets. His Worship had no doubt that the accused had conspired with some person or persons to commit an illegal act by illegal means and therefore sentenced the accused as stated above.

Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution. The accused were defended by Mr. T. Coutto, and Mr. D'Cruz.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 21.

S.S. Cefubryn, Leiw, Rangoon

S.S. Gandara, Evans, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

August 22.

S.S. Zorbeath, Scorer, Hull.

S.S. Shunko Maru, Ishimura, Kobe.

S.S. Barpeta, Radge, Busreh.

S.S. Pundit, Perry, Calcutta.

LOADING.

August 21.

Steamer Rajput for Rangoon.

Steamer Karagola for Durban.

Steamer Gundara for Karachi.

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1929.

A Britisher's Warning.

—:o:—

Despite all attempts by the British and the Anglo-Indian press to misrepresent the situation in India, the force of the Swaraj agitation in the country and the popularity of the Nehru scheme of Swaraj are being more and more recognised in Britain. British opinions in support of the scheme may be comparatively few but they have a decided symptomatic value. Mr. H. G. Alexander, writing in the "Socialist Review" of August, says: "The Nehru proposals formulated after long discussion, and taking advantage of several earlier proposals, indicate pretty clearly the mind of educated India to-day; and it is unlikely that any more modest proposal will be accepted by those Indians whose co-operation we are bound to seek. A golden opportunity seems to be provided for meeting the acknowledged leaders of India on a basis of equality and working upon their own scheme until a real agreement is reached." He warns Britishers that "the likely alternative is that India will be to Britain in the twentieth century what Ireland was in the nineteenth or much worse". "Or much worse". That is not an idle warning given by a Britisher. For he has made a first-hand study of Indian nationalism in this country, has been present at a Congress session, and has closely watched the temper of the people. "This hour," he says, "calls for some party, or some statesman, who has the courage and imagination to approach the leaders of India with respect and confidence." Will that courage and imagination be forthcoming?

Mr. J. P. Dollar said at a Labour meeting the other day that he was confident that Mr. Wedgwood Benn would soon make a statement of policy satisfactory to the advocates of self-government in India. The London correspondent of a Colombo paper also says: "I have reason for believing there will be another storm on the declaration of policy regarding India. I will not say more at the present moment because Labour is most anxious that its statement should be made through orthodox channels, and it is not my purpose to embarrass a new Government or to raise hopes which may be dashed to the ground should further consideration cause the Government to modify its policy. I can, however, state that the mind is made up on several important issues as a result of the lengthy conversations which have ensued with Lord Irwin." The Free Press, too, has often published similar vague reports. The only safe conclusion from the reports is that the Labour Government is a little exercised over the Indian question, is fairly well-intentioned but is feeble and vacillating.

The best remedy against that vacillation is definite vigorous action here in support of the definite National Demand that has been made. We had looked forward to a regime of action under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in place of the present policy of drift and idle expectancy. Referring to his election to the Presidentship of the Congress, we said: "It is safe to conclude from Mahatmaji's election as President that the people expect from him a radical departure from the present policy of drift on the one hand and a deep sense of responsibility on the other to prevent the course of the Congress from being erratic. It is safe to conclude that the people have elected Mahatmaji because he combines in himself the requisite spirit of drive and also the requisite spirit of moderation" It is a pity that by declining the Presidentship Mahatmaji has disappointed the people whose voting in his favour could well have been regarded as a fair assurance beforehand that he was not quite so out of tune with them as he imagines himself to be. That his decision is not the diplomatic gamble that the Moscow-obsessed "Evening News" represents it to be should be obvious to all straight-thinking men. He has only miscalculated people's confidence in him. Their weakness is that they do not do the fullest justice to their sympathy with his ideals and policy. But that is not the same thing as his being out of tune with them. We shall still hope that Mahatmaji will reconsider his decision. In dealing with the present British Government, either in the sphere of action or of negotiations, India cannot find a safer, yet a more militant, leader than Mahatmaji.

On Their Trial

—:o:—

Time and again have the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation demanded that the Corporation Executive must effect radical retrenchment without impairing administrative efficiency. It will be recalled that the Corporation appointed some time ago a Retrenchment Committee. This body made its report which the Corporation considered in leisurely fashion, all manner of irrelevant issues being brought in during the debates. Now that the Municipal Commissioner has brought forward some important proposals for reduction in the grade and number of superior posts in the Health Department, the acceptance of which will mean an annual saving to the Corporation of Rs. 16,844, it is understood that efforts are being made by a section of the Corporation to negative these measures of economy. Mr. Chandavarkar, the Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, does well to draw the attention of the rate-payers to the difficulties encountered by members of the Corporation, keen on effecting reduction in municipal expenditure, when their praiseworthy efforts are obstructed by some of their colleagues. The only principle which should be borne in mind by the Corporation in considering these individual proposals of retrenchment is the principle of effecting a saving in expenditure without loss in administrative efficiency. The proposals put forward by the Commissioner in regard to the retrenchment in the Health Department which will keep one post in abeyance and re-allocate work in respect of another appear to us to be eminently practical. The members of the Corporation are on their trial. Do they desire retrenchment sincerely or not?

Will They Be Safe?

The new Ministry in the Central Provinces will, it is reported, be subjected to the severe trial of a "no-confidence" motion. The success of this manoeuvre to oust Rai Bahadur Bose and Mr. Deshmukh from office when they had hardly got into saddle was to depend upon the hostile attitude to their functioning as Ministers, on the part of a large number of Responsivists in the Central Provinces. At a meeting held a few days ago, the Responsivists had decided, by the casting vote of Dr. Moonje, to support the "no-confidence" motion. The latest news from Nagpur indicates, however, that a good many members of the Party have revised their attitude towards the question. The previous meeting has been declared illegal on the ground that it was held without sufficient preliminary notice. This has caused certain members of the Party to resign from it, but it is evident that the commotion and excitement over the "no-confidence" manoeuvre will encourage the new Ministers in rallying the forces on their side with the hope of even adding to them; so fissiparous are the tendencies of their Opposition, composed as it is of varied and mutually hostile elements.

Bolstering Up A Bad Case

—:o:—

The Tory Press cannot evidently swallow with good grace the bad pill served to it by the MacDonald Government when they showed that they could lay down a strong policy, regarding the continuance in office at Cairo of Lord Lloyd. The dismissal of this missionary of British Imperialism causes a writer in the "Sunday Times" to pour out his resentment in a lengthy article which deplores the "dangerous precedent" created by the Labour Government, who are charged with dismissing an official "for his past or his known views." But his wrath becomes comic when he lectures the MacDonald Government for having 'searched dusty letter-files for debating points." The resentment of the Tory Press over the fact that Mr. Henderson took the trouble to investigate how Sir Austen Chamberlain suffered himself to be brow-beaten by Lord Lloyd is intelligible. The virility and occasional impudence of his lordship's metaphors proved too much for Mr. Henderson's predecessor. The latest about Lord Lloyd is that like Lord Birkenhead he means now to serve the Empire by taking a hand in directing "big business."

An Urgent Need

—:o:—

At the recent session of the Bombay Legislative Council, an interpellation regarding the prospects of direct rail connection between Bombay and Karachi brought forth the official reply that the construction of a direct railway would be commenced within a year and will be completed within three years after commencement. The alignment of the new line is from Badin to Viramgam. The 350 miles which this new route will cover under a broad gauge railway will curtail considerably the rail distance between Bombay and Karachi and from the point of view of bringing Sind in closer political and business touch with the rest of the Presidency it will be a valuable improvement, if a fast service is maintained. The Railway Board must see to it that the work is finished within the promised time and that a long-standing grievance is thus removed. The people of Sind have long complained that their distance from Bombay helped officialdom in ruling them in more or less autocratic fashion. The direct touch with Bombay may lessen the rigours of this autocracy.

DOES INDIA WANT A MUSSOLINI?

—:o:—

MRS. NAIDU'S POETIC WISH

(BY WAYFARER).

All genuine admirers of Sarojini Naidu ought to deplore the praise that remarkable woman is pleased to shower on the arch-tyrant of Italy and her latest utterances putting the so-called Man of Destiny on the hero's pedestal for wholesale emulation by India could not but grieve all those who have had a glimpse, with the fortunate aid of the brilliant Arthur Symons, into a glorious phase of her personality and poetry.

HUCKSTER OF POLITICS.

One makes, of course, due allowance for her freedom of thought whatever violence it may do to the image of her essential poetic personality that her readers cherish. But one is rather inclined to think that the common huckster of politics has spoilt the poetic genius, that the freedom of thought which this lovable woman combines with a noble vision, strays into unfamiliar regions with, alas! what disastrous consequences. Compare the words of ecstasy which she evoked to translate her happy, wistful moods of youth, so completely in harmony with the beautiful Italian scenery, with the words of pale, political didacticism that we are hearing to-day. What a contrast and mockery! The pagan gods who stir the fire of imagination in her die pathetically, become hideous like the statue of *Erewhon* and Mussolini strides where they stood ..... The poet sees now only the "one dominating personality that could mould, coerce and compel into life, manhood and discipline a mass of disintegrated people."

THE HERO.

"She saw in Italy something that was most needed in India at the present moment. She was told that it was against the larger policy of Europe to speak in approval of the great man who controlled Italy's destinies. She, however, felt that the reorientation of mentality which marked the Italy of to-day under the rule of Signor Mussolini was the most vital and immediate need of that nation."

Tagore has used pretty similar terms, like Shaw, in burning costly incense before this terrible god of force, this much mystified Il Duce. Yet the god, with all the Pindaric odes hanging about his military uniform, is not half so divine as those poets might imagine. He is human all-too-human (to employ a phrase popularised by a famous Superman-fancier) and the events of post-war years as they took place in Italy solve the riddle that puzzles the poetic mind. The whole history of Fascism exposes the Man of Destiny to the vulgar gaze as an ordinary man conversant with elementary human psychology who seized his opportunity when it came. Mussolini may be a very clever man and a capable leader understanding the weaknesses of his fellow-men and women; but

(Continued on Page 11.)

RETRENCHMENT IN EXPENDITURE

—:o:—

BOMBAY CORPORATION ON TRIAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On Thursday (22nd instant), the sincerity of the repeated demands made by the Corporation in recent years for retrenchment in the cost of Municipal administration, especially by reducing the number and grades of superior posts, will be put to a severe test when they (the Corporation) will be asked to consider the proposals of the Commissioner in regard to certain appointments in the Health Department. The Commissioner has proposed that:—

(1) The post of the Deputy Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,000—100—1,200, endered vacant by the appointment of Dr. Nerurkar as Health Officer, should be kept in abeyance for the present until the question of appointment of a special Malaria Officer as proposed by Major Covell is disposed of and in its place a post of an Assistant Health Officer (who will be in charge of "A" and "B" Wards and also assist the Health Officer generally at the Head Office) should be created on a lesser grade of Rs. 800—50—1,000.

(2) One of the Assistant Health Officers, 1st Grade, (600—30—750) should be entrusted exclusively with the Malaria work throughout the City with a motor car allowance of Rs. 160, instead of Rs. 120 per month.

(3) "F" and "G" Wards should be combined into one charge under one Assistant Health Officer as there is not sufficient work for two officers.

The above proposals, if accepted by the Corporation, will result in a saving of Rs. 16,844 per annum. They were considered by the Standing Committee on two occasions and were approved of by them without a dissenting voice. Under the procedure rules, the Standing Committee had to send these proposals to the Corporation for orders through the Public Health Committee, who have, however, recommended that the Corporation should not accept the proposals of the Commissioner in regard to the keeping in abeyance of the appointment of the Deputy Health Officer, and the creation in its place of the post of an Assistant Health Officer on a lesser grade of 800—50—1,000. They have, however, recommended that the Commissioner's proposals for the grant of an increased motor car allowance to the Assistant Health Officer, in charge of malaria work should be sanctioned. As regards the amalgamation of "F" and "G" Wards, under one officer, the resolution of the Public Health Committee is silent, and I take it, that they approve of the same. But I understand that an amendment is to be moved asking the Corporation to reject the Commissioner's proposal for such amalgamation, and if such an amendment and the Public Health Committee's resolution are carried, the result will be that the municipal finances which are already in a critical condition, will

(Continued on page 7).

Notes of the Day

A Step Forward.

It was announced at the Hague after a meeting of the chief representatives of the Political Commission of the Inter-Allied Debt Settlement Conference that in regard to the question of evacuating the Rhineland the MacDonald Government had decided, in any case, to withdraw British troops from the Rhineland next month. This decision of the Labour Government in Britain will be hailed with delight and enthusiasm in Germany. It is a distinct step forward in the reconciliation of Germany. Mr. Henderson had explained a few days ago the British position clearly and emphatically in the Commons. He had declared that "he would like all ex-allied troops to be withdrawn simultaneously from the Rhineland." It is now up to France to fall in line with the British policy. Delay on the part of the Briand Government is sure to strengthen the German suspicion that it desires to continue the occupation until Germany agreed to a committee of "verification and conciliation", a vexatious form of control which Germany will refuse to accept.

Social Equality.

The Samaj Samata Sangha of the Social Equality League of Bombay has been making strenuous efforts these two years or so to level up social distinctions among the Hindus. One of its methods is to invest the so-called lower Hindu classes with the "gayatri" or the sacred thread. On Tuesday last the Society invested about a thousand members of the "Depressed" classes with the "gayatri". This is apparently a small thing to do, but in the task of raising the social status of that much aggrieved community even a small thing counts. It is, however, time that greater stress were laid on more self-assertive propaganda through, for instance inter-communal dinners and marriages, Satyagraha against restrictions on free access to public temples and other places. In fact the Sangha may well wage a war on caste as the "Jat-Pat Torak Mandal" of Lahore has been doing.

When Is A Flag A Banner?

When the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee was about to celebrate at Patna the Political Sufferers' Day on the 18th, the Police Superintendent took it into his head to prohibit the carrying of any banners in procession. But he had not reckoned with men like Babu Rajendra Prasad or the spirit of the times. The leaders were determined to carry the National Flag and to offer civil disobedience if necessary. However, the Police Superintendent discreetly climbed down saying that a banner meant a flag with an inscription in letters on it and not the National Flag. It is a novel interpretation, but was serviceable for the time being.

Where There Is No Light.

Presiding over a public meeting in Bombay, Mr. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, somewhat complacently referred to the paucity of schools in villages. About 15,000 villages or more than 60 out of 100 villages in the Presidency have to go without a single school, without even that make-believe of a single-teacher school. Mr. Lory justified the position by remarking that many of the villages were small hamlets. We would like to know some figures from the Education Department about villages with a population of 200 or more but without anything like a school. We believe there are many such. Mr. Lory also observed that further retrenchment was not possible because "efficiency was the chief object in view." It is unfortunately true that efficiency means more cost. But it is also good to remember that costliness is not necessarily efficiency.

A Thought for the Day.

"It is the bold, self-confident man, who knows how to make the most of his small gifts, who travels fastest and farthest in this world of ours."

SIR RIDER HAGGARD.

INDIAN BANKING INQUIRY

Question of Selecting Experts From Abroad

SIR P. THAKURDAS' STATEMENT

Interviewed in Madras regarding the Central Banking Inquiry Committee Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said that the Central Committee's questionnaire will be issued some time in the beginning of October. In the meantime the Secretary of the Central Committee will be collecting facts and figures intended for the members of the Committee. The real heavy work of the Central Committee will commence after the various provincial committees have made their inquiries and sent their reports to the Central Committee. The substantial raw material for the Central Committee is being prepared by the provincial committees and the examination of witnesses by the Central Commitee will commence after this essential part of the work is made available to the members of the Central Committee.

MOST IMPORTANT PART OF INQUIRY.

"I attach," Sir Purshotamdas continuing said, "the greatest importance to the provincial committees because they are to report on the requirements of the masses and the agricultural classes of India. The most important part of the inquiry will be a correct diagnosis of the present condition of the masses of India as far as their financial position is concerned and the Central Committee therefore, relies mostly on the facts and figures collected in this connection by the provincial committees.

QUESTION OF EXPERTS FROM ABROAD.

On the question of taking experts from England to help the Central Committee, he said that "the question of selecting experts from abroad for this purpose, has not yet been finally considered. But I have not yet been shrdl shrdl shrdl shrdl the least doubt that those experts will be brought in after the Central Committee are able to ascertain the real nature of the problem they are faced with. The experts will come in merely in an advisory capacity to the Central Committee and they will make their recommendations on the problems as presented by the Central Committee. The Central Committee if they differed from the recommendation of the experts, will forward the experts' opinion to the Government of India with such remarks as they may wish to make. But the experts will not have the privilege of reporting to the Government of India direct. But I think when the whole is fully gone into, it is likely that the Central Committee and the exports will not differ.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

MOVE FOR A LOAN OF RS, 25 LAKHS

There was a lively discussion at the special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held on Wednesday afternoon on the question of raising a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to meet the demands of the loan which the Board have borrowed from Government and the expenditure on capital works during the current financial year. The discussion was not open to the Press. The Board, however, on the motion of Dr. M. C. Javale, Chairman of the Improvements Committee, passed a resolution accepting the recommendations of the Finance Sub-Committee as endorsed by the Improvements Committee. The Board further empowered the Improvements Committee to fix the actual date of issue, to accept offers and fix the minimum rates at which the offers should be accepted. The Improvements Committee was also empowered to borrow, in preference to the long term loan, the required amount from an approved bank or banks for not more than one year on terms to be subsequently submitted to Government for formal approval.

The recommendations of the Finance Sub-Committee as endorsed by the Improvements Committee are as follows:—

(1) That a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs be raised. (2) That the rate of interest payable on the loan be fixed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum. (3) That the period of the loan be 60 years, i.e. the Sinking Fund will be formed on the basis of a 60 year loan. But the loan will be redeemed at the end of 15 years. (4) That the Sinking Fund be calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. (5) That the loan be raised within 6 weeks of the receipt of the sanction of Government. (6) That tenders be invited.

The Board then considered Chief Officer's report regarding the improvement of the road between the Byculla Bridge and the Railway Station. The Chief Officer in this report, says:—

"The improvement of this road was hindered by the Maruti Temple at the foot of the Byculla Bridge falling within the alignment proposed for the road. The alignment had therefore to be revised and plan showing the revised layout of the road was prepared and approved by the Roads Committee of the Corporation. It provides for a carriageway 75 feet in width and for the reconstruction of the Maruti Temple on a new site further away from the Mosque. It also provides for the retention of Shivling to be housed in a small building.

In view of the decision came to by the Roads Committee, Mr. Delves gave instructions at the end of March last to start the work of laying the foundations of the new tram lines and of the Western carriageway except the portion of the land on which the Sabha Mandap of the temple stood.

The work of removing and relaying both the lines of the Tramway on the new foundations has been completed. The Western carriageway has also been completed with asphalting with the exception of the portion opposite the temple, and opened to traffic. The work of the eastern carriageway on the site of the old road is in hand."

The report was recorded after which the Board adjourned.

SOVIET INCURSIONS

200 Chinese Killed

"PROVING FALSITY OF CHINESE ALLEGATIONS"

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Peking.—It is reliably reported from Harbin that 200 Chinese have been either killed or wounded as a result of Soviet incursions. Minor cases of sabotage continue along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

It is reported that individual Chinese soldiers at Harbin are ill-treating Russian and Japanese women while the Chinese are cruelly treating Soviet prisoners.

C. P. Council Adjourned!

SIR MONTAGU BUTLER ON PROBLEMS OF PROVINCE

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

Addressing the August session of the C. P. Legislative Council His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler referred to the late Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, the first President of the Council and paid high tribute to his public life and the friendly relations he had maintained with the Government. After referring to many provincial matters, he said that he had given serious consideration to the question of the life of the C. P. Council. He had not found it easy to determine what action would be best for this Province. Indeed there seemed to him to be no settled opinion at all in the matter. He felt that the object of these provinces should be to get into the main streams of Indian affairs and not to explore the backwaters, and in the present circumstances, the balance of advantage seemed to lie in not having the general elections this coming November. But circumstances changed and he had decided to await coming to a final decision until the conclusion of the present session.

The Hon. Mr. Tambe, Home Member, proposed the adjournment of the business of the Council as a mark of respect to the late President. Several other members also associated themselves with the remarks expressed by the Home Member. The resolution for adjournment was adopted the whole house standing. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE OVER BLACK ART

REX INGRAM PRODUCTION AT CAPITOL

Another super-production of Rex Ingram following close upon his "Garden of Allah" is being shown to crowded audiences at the Capitol this week "The Magician" stars the same hero and heroine, Ivan Petrovich and Alice Terry, who created a superb impression in the previous picture. This picture deals with the ultimate triumph of science over the abominable practice of the black art, magic. The impression created by this film is unforgettable as all the dread associated with magic is combined with an unfailing touch of genuine love. Alice Terry as the heroine of the picture along with her screen-lover, Dr. Burdon, which part is splendidly performed by Ivan Petrovich. The Magician's role is acted unto perfection by Paul Wegener, who holds the audience spell-bound by the hypnotic influence he casts all-round by the powerful influence of his piercing eyes. Oriental scenes depicting snakes and snake-charmers, Occidental scenes of Monte Carlo and Paris, all go to lend great interest to the picture "The Magician" is one of the most thrilling pictures that has come to Bombay and those who love to see the dreadful as well as the charming aspects of a stirring picture should go to the Capitol this week.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

Latest Doings On The Track

(BY "PILOT."

ATREAS (Wallace) strode out freely and well in an easy mile gallop. Looks particularly well.

SPANISH WISH (Marrable) showed good speed when sent over the "six." Trains on fast.

In a fast mile gallop LOWMOOR (Bowley) and DESEND (McQuade) finished in close order A fit pair.

LONG REIGN (Townsend) held WRIGLEY'S GUM (Barnett) in a rousing mile spin. The former must soon find a winning oppoortunity.

BALLINALEE (Wallace) beat a stable mate in a dash over six furlongs. Must win a race before long.

CLEM (Meekings) and THE LITTLE CORPORAL (Riding Boy) were given a mile gallop. Both are fit and well.

KISHORE (Bowley) showed to better advantage than another in a fast six furlongs' sprint. Watch him.

IT SNOWS (Morris) accounted for SUNNY VILLE (Reynolds) in a brisk mile gallop.

AMSEL (Hardinge) was very satisfactory in a pace mile gallop. In fine racing trim.

BRAY PRINCE (S. Black) proved speedier than GUINEA FLIGHT (Riding Boy) over six fulongs. Keep an eye on him.

MELISEGENES (Bullock) did a mile at a fair pace.

CHARMAINE (Bullock) had WEIR BANK (Wright) beaten for speed in a dash over six furlongs. Should pay to follow.

TUSCULUM (Hardinge) and PHARE (Riding Boy) were together at the end of a just six furlongs from the nine to three.

DARIAL II (Walker) had FRATER for company in a rousing mile spin.

GORBIO (Barnett) and DARK ORIENT (Riding Boy) did six furlongs up the hill, the former moving in attractive fashion.

FRENCH BRIAR (Morris) had the better of SUN ARCH (Marrable) in a dash over six furlongs (nine to three).

BLANCHAILLES (A. C. Walker) had the assistance of ARCH DRUD (Riding Boy) in an easy mile gallop. The form shown by this pair on the track is excellent.

CRISDOLLA showed all her old speed for six furlongs. A good display.

SHAHZAMAN went well for Clarke in a mile gallop.

AKRAM (Reynolds) outpaced a stable mate in a mile and a quarter spin. Fit and well.

THE GIRL FRIEND (C. Hoyt) held a stable companion in a rattling mile spin.

Keep an eye on PRINCE CHARLIE. His track work has been of a very satisfactory order.

Khalil schooled SAIFULZAMAN over nine furlongs. A fair gallop.

With Obaid astride CARDINAL covered a mile in fine style.

MISHAN (Howell) covered nine furlongs at a useful rate. This grey looks very well.

HALIM (Wallace) galloped a fast mile from "ten" to "two." Fast coming on.

RAHAMAN (Obaid) gave all-round satisfaction when sent to cover a mile and a quarter.

NOTE THESE!

GENTLE PRINCE, BALLINALEE, PRINCE CHARLIE, BAYONNE, MANSOOR BEG, AKRAM and TYNAGH.

FACINO RETURNING TO INDIA

FACINO who was shipped back to England some time ago, as it was feared he was unsound, is, we understand, returning to India. He was put into training and succeeded in winning a race and placing in two. The "Vets" thus convinced Mr. Avasia (now in England) that there is nothing wrong with this high priced horse and his owner is sending him back with another good performer, a recent purchase of his.

RETRENCHMENT IN MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

(Continued from page 6).

not only lose the proposed relief to the extent of Rs. 16,844 per annum, but will also be saddled with an additional expenditure of Rs. 480 per annum on account of the proposed increase in the conveyance allowance of the Assistant Health Officer in charge of Malaria work, from Rs. 120 to Rs. 160 per month. In season and out of season, we are proclaiming that our administration has been made top-heavy by the Executive, and now when the Commissioner has come forward with proposals for reduction in the grade and number of superior staff in the Health Department the Corporation are being asked to turn down the proposals. The rate-payers may well inquire whether the Corporation are really sincere in their demands for retrenchment.

As regards the appointment of the Deputy Health Officer, the Commissioner is quite justified in making the proposal for keeping it in abeyance. Upto now the Deputy Health Officer was mainly doing malaria work throughout the city in addition to being an under-study to the Health Officer. If Major Covell's proposals are given effect to, the Corporation will have to find money for a special Malaria Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs 1,500, per month, in addition to what they will be spending on the Deputy Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,000—100—1,200.

As regards the amalgamation of "F" and "G" Wards under one officer, it may be pointed out that at present we have 5 districts. viz., (1) "A" & "B" Wards, (2) "C" & "D" Wards, (3) "E" Ward, (4) "F" Ward and (5) "G" Ward, each in charge of an Assistant Health Officer. It will be noticed that the principle of amalgamation is not at all a new one as even now "A" & "B" and "C" & "D" Wards are combined charges, each under an Assistant Health Officer.

The following figures will show that there is absolutely no justification for keeping "F" and "G" Wards separate under two Assistant Health Officers:—

Ward	A & B.	C. & D.	E.	F. & G.	
Area in acres.	2081.46	2085.13	2416.59	8482.43	
Population—1921.	204015	344413	276149	313205	
Complaints.	786	1656	436	452	
Milk Licenses.	243	655	463	605	
Eating houses.	675	876	708	522	
Factories.	35	79	46	49	
Infectious Diseases Notified 1928	571	1232	978	740	22
Deaths, 1928.	4305	7211	7239	7931	
Subordinate Medical staff of the Health Department	18	23	18		

It is true that the combined area of "F" and "G" Wards is much more than the area of the other three districts, but in other respects, it will be noticed that the work of the combined area of "F" and "G" Wards is not more than the work in the other three districts. As a matter of fact, there is more work for the Assistant Health Officer in charge of "C" and "D" Wards than there will be for the officer in combined charge of "F" and "G" Wards. The mere fact that the combined district of "F" and "G" Wards has a much larger area than the other districts will not warrant the appointment of two officers when there is not sufficient work for them especially as all the Ward Assistant Health Officers are given a motor car allowance of Rs. 120 per month. Apart from the intrinsic merits of the proposals of the Commissioner, the Corporation will have to consider whether they will be discharging their duties to the ratepayers, if they turn down the proposals of their responsible Executive Officers, viz., the Commissioner, the retiring and the newly appointed Health Officers, when such proposals will result in an annual saving of Rs. 16,844. What will be the implication if the action of the Corporation if the Commissioner's proposals are turned down? Either it will mean that the Commissioner is putting forward prposals for retrenchment simply with the object of getting credit for himself at the sacrifice of efficiency in the department concerned, or that the Corporation are more concerned, not with retrenchment, but with the prospects of promotion of certain officers which are likely to be adversely affected by the abolition of superior posts in the department. My object in writing this letter is to draw the attention of the rate-payers to the difficulties encountered both by the Executive and by individual members of the Corporation in initiating and carrying through proposals for retrenchment in the Corporation. I hope the Corporation will accept the proposals of the Commissioner and by doing so, will show that they are really sincere in their persistent demand for retrenchment in the cost of Municipal administration.—Yours, etc.,

V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.

Pedder Road,

Bombay, August 20.

KING'S RESTORATION TO HEALTH CONTINUES

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A bulletin, signed by Sir Stanley Hewett Sir Hugh Rigby and Lord Dawson says:—Progress in the king's restoration to health continues, and His Majesty will be able to proceed to Sandringham in a few days. The wound is steadily diminishing and healing satisfactorily. His Majesty is deriving the benefit of breathing and other physical excercises. Both bodily and mental activity is now undertaken without undue fatigue.—Reuter.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK CASE

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

L. Bavin. B. K. Lahiri and B. N. Banerjee were committed to the sessions to-day. Bavin was bailed out on two sureties of Rs. 2500 each; Bavin who is an auditor, is charged under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act for alleged submission of a false report to the shareholders of the Bengal National Bank (now in liquidation) and B. K. Lahiri and B. N. Bannerjee, Directors of the Bank with aiding and abetting Bavin.—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKERS IN MIANWALI JAIL

INTERVIEW IMPOSSIBLE

MIANWALI, Aug. 21.

It is understood that Gopal Singh Komi, who is on hunger-strike in the Mianwali jail, has not taken anything except water for the last 16 days. Ahmeddin is being forcibly fed for the last few days. Ramachandra is also being forcibly fed but he has become much emaciated. Master Kabul Singh is now not having any fever. All the four have been confined to beds and are stated to be fast losing their weight.

Mr. Bhanju Ram, Advocate, applied for an interview with the hunger-strikers in the Mianwali jail on the 15th, but havng received no reply made two applications on the 19th. He went personally to the jail on the 20th where he was allowed by the Superintendent to interview Master Kabul Singh only. Master Kabul Singh was brought in his charpai to the jail gate and as Mr. Bhanuram was having an interview with Kabul Singh, the Assistant Jailor came and sat by him and insisted the interview must take place within his hearing. This condition was accepted by Master Kabul Singh and so no interview was held.—Free Press.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Sir,—There are some Municipal schools in Bombay which have only a couple of boys in each standard and yet they are continued and maintained at the expense of public funds although there are other private primary schools in their close vicinity. May I ask why action has not been taken to close down such Municipal schools and to avoid an unnecessary waste of people's money?—Yours, etc.,

"A MAN WHO KNOWS."

COTTON ARBITRATION BOARD

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Cotton Arbitration Court sits privately.—Reuter.

PUNJAB JAIL COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh has been appointed tenth member of the Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee which holds its first meeting in Simla on 26th instant.—A.P.

EVIDENCE BEFORE RIOTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MR. KANJI MASTER CORRECTS MISTAKE

Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master has written the following letter to the President, Bombay Riots, Enquiry Committee, Bombay.

Sir—,I have to inform you that the statement made by Seth Sheriff Devji before the Enquiry Committee to the effect that Mr. Kanji K. Master had gone to the Jain Boarding House at Khadak with about 50 Ghatis to assist them is incorrect. The real state of affair was that I had gone there with four or five Ghatis to have the boys' belongings and kit removed. The boys returned with us. In so doing Seth Rahimtulla Dhanji Sons and the Manager of the Zenabai Trust and Seth Ismail Lakadawala accompanied us as far as our own locality."—Yours, etc.,

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL SCOUTS

FIRST ANNUAL GATHERING

The 92nd Bombay Rovers Troop of Anjuman-i-Islam High School of Bombay celebrated its first annual gathering in the school premises on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. B. M. Shanbhag, assistant headmaster of the school. A very lively programme of sword and lathi display, interesting scouting games and fire brigade display was gone through which was highly appreciated by the audience. The Scout Master, Mr. S. P. Rane initiated 12 recruits into the Troop. The report showed that the troop took advantage of the vacation in camping and other educational excursions. The number of scouts increased from 22 in 1928 to 35 in the current year. Among the guests were Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji, Commissioner Municipal Girls' Guides and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar.

The President complimented Mr. Rane on his enthusiasm and the discipline of the scouts and pointed out some new avenues in which the scouts may be more useful to the Society. The meeting terminated with three cheers to the International Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead and with light refreshments.

"EXAGGERATED" REPORTS

FACTORY CONDITIONS IN INDIA

"BETTER THAN IN MANY PLACES IN ENGLAND"

LONDON, Aug. 21.

In an address at the conference of the London Missionary Society at Swanwick Miss E. Mathesona member of the economic Section of the League of Nations who has concluded two years' examination of labour and economic conditions in India declared that the allegations that factory and working conditions in India were appalling were exaggerated. On the contrary, while there was room for improvement, the conditions in India were better than in many places here.—Reuter

JUTE MILL'S SITUATION

ALMOST COMPLETE RESUMPTION OF WORK

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

There was almost complete resumption of work in Jute mills to-day except in Champdaney, Dalhousie, Northbrook and Angus mills where resumption is expected to-morrow.

Workers of Serampore India Jute mills also struck work as a protest against the maltreatment of one local merchant who was helping workers and who was arrested and bailed out.—Free Press.

MR. BENN MEETS INDIAN SCOUTS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Indian boy scouts who are still in London laid wreath to-day at Cenotaph. They were received by Mr. Wedgwood Benn at India Office in afternoon.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Moscow.—An official of the Tass Agency reports that owing to frequent raids on Soviet territory by White guards and Chinese detachments organised in the China, the Foreign Commissariat has sent a statement to the German Embassy enumerating a series of incidents with a view to proving the falsity of the Chinese reports of Soviet attacks.—Reuter.

100 KILLED IN TABRIZ FLOODS

5,000 HOUSES DESTROYED

£8,000 FOR BUILDING DAMS

TEHERAN, Aug. 20.

As a result of the recent floods in Tabriz it is reported that 5,000 houses have been destroyed, and about 100 have been killed, 3,2000 bales of merchandise in the Custom House have been damaged and many streets and roads washed away, at some places to a depth of three yards. Government has authorised an expenditure of £8,000 for the building of dams.—Reuter.

'SANGRAM" EDITOR IN TROUBLE

POONA CITY, Aug. 21.

In the case in which Mr. G. M. Navalde, Editor, "Sangram" was tried under Section 153A, I.P.C., Rao Bahadur Rale, Special Magistrate, delivered judgment today convicting the accused and sentencing him to produce a bond of Rs. 300 for personal recognisance and two sureties for Rs. 150 each for good behaviour.—A.P.

RAILWAY LINE BLOCKED

QUETTA, Aug. 21.

The Divisional Superintendent of Railways, Quetta, wires under date August 21:—

Owing to a breach at mile 112|10 between Alozai and Shinkai and the engine of a ballast train derailing and capsizing at mile 91|4 between Killasafullah and Alozai on the Zhob valley, the railway line has been entirely blocked and transhipment is impossible. Trains will only run between Kanai and Kilasaifullah till further advice.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Mr. J. M. Ewart has been appointed Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, in succession to Mr. Lawther, when he proceeds on one year's leave early in September next.—A.P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Rather Quiet Market

SMALL BUSINESS

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The Share market ruled rather quiet today. Prices opened somewhat lower but registered a small rally which was lost in the later trading. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 751/4 and closed at Rs. 748/12. Century opened at Rs. 748/12. Century opened at Rs. 327/8 and closed at the same rate. Pearls opened at Rs. 341/4 and closed at Rs. 338/12. Simplex opened at Rs. 47/8 and declined to Rs. 45/10. Fazal opened and closed at Rs. 573/12. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 277/8 and declined to Rs. 268/2. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 60/4 and closed at Rs. 59/8 while deferreds opened at Rs. 221/4 and declined to Rs. 217/8. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1,215 and declined to Rs. 1,203/12 on long liquidation.

In cash Apollo Mill Shares were done at Rs. 3/6. Kasturchand changed hands at Rs. 12. Manmad Press were sold at Rs. 295. Volkart Press fetched Rs. 480. Amritsar Rails were done at Rs. 116/8. Gujarats at Rs. 75/8 and Tapti's at Rs. 655. Indian Bank shares were quiet at Rs. 99/8. Imperial Bank shares opened at Rs. 1397/8 and closed at Rs. 1400. Union Bank opened at Rs. 3-4-6 and closed at R. 3/5. Centrals opened at Rs. 18/12 and declined As. 2. Andhra Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. [illegible] Tata Power opened at Rs. [illegible] and improved to Rs. 580. Universal Fire were sold at Rs. 4. New India at Rs. 21/12, Rs. 21/10 and Jupiter after opening at Rs. 10/14 advanced to Rs. 11. Scindia shares were quiet at Rs. 9/6. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 72/8 but were liquidated at Rs. 70/8. Petrols opened at Rs. 4-9-6 but declined one anna.

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Bombay Dyeig 751, 48, 52, 47, 50, 48.
Century 328, 25, 26.
Colaba 123-2
Crescent 97, 95-10
Fazul 572, 77, 79, 72, 73
Indore 378
N Madhowji 31
Nagpur 477, 78, 79
New Great 176, 72
Pearl 342, 45, 38
Simplex 48, 47
Swadeshi 406, 7, 6
Burma 740, 41, 40
Hydro 1212, 15, 1, 8
Tram 134
Tram Deferred 221, 23, 17
Tram Ord 60-8, 10, 59, 12-8
Bundi 18-8, 4
Indian 275, 76, 66-14
Katni Ord 203.
Alcock 306, 5.

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SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342/8.
Apollo 60 nil. 3/4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170
Bharat (500) 10y, 66/8
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 748-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil, 170
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 326-4.
Central India 100, 477-8.
Colaba Land Mills 123-2.
Crescent 100, 95-10.
Currimbhoy 250, nil. 102-8
David 250, nil. 230.
Dawn 250 460.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 145.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, nil 7.
Fazulbhoy 230, 573/12.
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 137/8.
Gold Mour 100, nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 6y 1525.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 144-6.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7s 1010
Indore Malwa. 100, 12/21 378-12
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1600.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 82-8.
Kohinoor 10, 105, 176-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1540.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 90.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467. 172-8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 338/12.
Phoenix 100, 327/8.
Premier 10 nil 2/8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Allience Silk of 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4600.
Simplex Mill 47/8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 9.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 406/4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2250.
Western India Spinning 100 6y 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 99/8
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd. 18-10.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f 1400.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 347/8
Union 5/11, 3/5.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-4.
Central India Mining 7-12.
Gawlior Cement 88, 10f 91
Indian Cement 266/4.
New India Assurance 51f. 21-12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 141-4
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 21/8.
United Cement 100, 6y, 70
Katni Ord. xd. 203/12
Katni Def. 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/81 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 115
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 88
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 90.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapty Valley xd. 652/8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 592-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 134-6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1203/12.
Tata Power 800, nil 580.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+50 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing 290.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11| 10-14.
New India Assurance 6y 21-12.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2040
Vulcan 100, 0/8/0y. 7-1.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y. 305.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 18 195.
Burma Uganda 80 nil, 20.
Burma T. Corporation 740.
Burma Crop. 10 As. 10 by 11/14
Indian Radio Ord. 340 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 182/8
Scindia Steam 9-6.
Tata Construction 47.
Tata Iron Ord. 69/8.
Tata Iron Defds. 217-8.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. P.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 109.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B/8, 108/8
Apollo Mills B, 7/8 F.T. 90

DEPRESSION FORMS IN NORTH BAY

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RAINFALL TO INCREASE IN GUJARAT AND CENTRAL PARTS

POONA, Aug 21.

A depression has formed in the north Bay and is centred this morning near latitude nineteen degrees north and longitude eighty-eight degrees east.

Monsoon is active in Burma, Northeast and Northwest India and the Peninsula. A low pressure area has appeared over Sind this morning. Raintall has been nearly general in Lower Burma-Orissa, East Rajputana, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Binar, United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one and a half inches. Tavoy and Amherst three; Victoria Point and Mergui two; Diamond Island, Gwa, and Maymyo one and a half; Mandalay one, Sambalpur four, Chittagong three, Dehra Dun, one and a half, Meerut one; Mount Abu eleven; Parachinar two; Lyallpur and Bhuj one and a half; Simla one; Caingapatam, Mercara and Mahabaleshwar three and Mangalore, Calicut, Salem and Hyderabad one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Burma, Bengal the central parts of the country and Gujarat and extend in the Pujab Sind, and Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy along Burma coast, round the head of Bay in North Gujarat during the next thirtysix hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about two thousand and one hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty-two hours nineteen minutes on Tuesday, August 20.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 21

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in northwest India and the Peninsula. A low pressure area has appeared over SRind this morning. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and the north Madras Coast, and local in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, west Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in southeast Madras. Skies are overcast in Gujarat, lower Sind, south Rajputana, Mysore, Malabar and the north Madras Coast, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the south Punjab, Rajputana and north Gujarat, and drier in Berar and parts of the east United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the central parts of the country and Gujarat and extend in the Punjab, Sind and the Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 21st August 1929.

Station	Rainfall.
Cawnpore	0.12"
Jhansi	0.02"
Agra	0.40"
Mainpuri	0.01"
Ambala	0.19"
Lahore	0.02"
Jodhpur	0.50"
Jaipur	0.11"
Ajmer	0.81"
Mount Abu	0.70"
Deesa	0.50"
Bhuj	1.35"
Dwarka	0.75"
Rajkot	0.06"
Veraval	0.03"
Surat	0.13"
Ahmedabad	0.52"
Neemuch	0.06"
Indore	0.08"
Saugor	0.30"
Jubbulpore	0.01"
Nagpur	0.30"
Ratnagiri	0.35"
Marmugao	0.16"
Karwar	0.65"
Poona	0.11"
Mahabaleshwar	2.59"
Belgaum	0.57"
Aurangabad	0.03"
Nizamabad	0.05"
Hyderabad	0.88"
Bangalore	0.36"
Mangalore	1.19"
Calicut	1.17"
Cochin	0.38"
Madras	0.04"
Masulipatam	0.44"
Cocanada	0.08"
Vizagapatam	0.53"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 20

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J Hyd
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·22"	0·45"	0·51"
Total Since 1st June to date	45·05	61·80	50·11
Total for the cor. period '28	61·79	78·27	60·5
Total for the cor. period '27	53·46	67·04	52·84

LABOUR MUKADAM CRUSHED TO DEATH

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TRAGEDY ON STEAMER

How the overzeal of a labour mukadam to do a thing swiftly cost him his life was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday when an inquest was held touching the death of Sultan (30) employed on s. s. "Macvicar" lying in No 8 shed Alexandra Dock. It appeared from evidence that before leaving England for Bombay "Clan Macvicar" had loaded coal on a bunker and a large packing case was placed over the coal. When the steamer came to Bombay the men working on the steamer were warned by the Chief Officer not to meddle with the coal as a heavy packing case weighing 19 cwt. was placed over it. Sultan, however, told two men to sweep off the coal bunker and when they tried to do it carefully to avoid any accident, Sultan gave them a scolding for doing work in an idle manner, turned them aside and began to remove the coal himself with the result that tre heavy packing case fell on him and he was crushed underneath. He was extricated and given the first aid but died in a few minutes, death being due to suffocation. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE TILAK STATUE

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The collection of Rs 14,000 and odd in cash and about an equal amount in promises, though not very satisfactory, is creditable both to the volunteers and the contributors, considering the hard times through which we are passing. It is well-known that the amount is to be utilised in erecting a statue of the late Lokamanya on Chowpati. One naturally feels interested as to whom the work of modelling and making the statue is to be entrusted.

In this connection, one may note two things; firstly, works of art should be judged, as far as possible, not from the monetary point of view, but from the point of art itself; and secondly, now that Bombay has already lagged behind other cities, e.g. Poona, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Karachi, in doing her humble duty by the great man, it is the more desirable and necessary that our Bombay statue should excel all others in workmanship and art.

These objects could hardly be achieved if the Memorial Committee, as it is understood it proposes to do, invites and accepts the lowest tender which promises quickest work. It is hardly prudent to expect fully satisfactory work by giving money and time the first consideration in preference to Art, in such cases.

The best course would seem to be to invite small plaster models from all the well-known sculptors within a given period, and lest the efforts of the unsuccessful competitors go wholly fruitless, every competitor should be paid Rs. 500 to 600 for his labour, and the work should be entrusted to the man who puts in the best design and workmanship. True the preliminary payments for all the models will mean an expenditure of about Rs. 4000, but it cannot be grudged, as the excellence of the statue will be practically assured. The selected man should then be asked to execute the work with due despatch.

Will the Memorial Committee give the suggestion due consideration?—Yours, etc.

KESHAO RAOJI BHIDE.
Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road, Bombay No. 7.
Aug. 17.

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COLABA OBSERVATORY,

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Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 21-8-1929.

Barometer (corrected) to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a. m. 29.684 inches (.074 below normal)

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours —.027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (1.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (1.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 261 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.25 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.77 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 45.99 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

Earthquake Report On earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2100 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 22 hours 19 minutes yesterday. (I. S. T.)

INDORE SEDITION TRIAL

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MR. PARSAI REFUSED BAIL

(From a Correspondent).

INDORE, August 13.

The case of alleged sedition against Mr. Parsai, the Central India journalist, commenced on 13th instant in the court of Mr. Mohamed Hussain, District Magistrate of Indore. The case was formally opened by the Prosecution Counsel, Mr. Muazam Ali, bar-at-law. He maintained that Mr. Parsai was the publisher of the alleged pamphlets. The first witness examined was Mr. Shivnarayan, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who said:—The accused took delivery of a parcel from Indore station. The parcel contained 1,000 copies. After termination of his service as a teacher he took to writing articles in various papers against the Indore State. He is also the author of a book "Aram Singh" in which is depicted the life of the ex-Maharaja. The book was proscribed. Permission for starting a paper was refused to him. Then he started a paper 'Malwa Bandhu' from Khandwa in which he continued attacks on the State. Subsequently "Karmavir" and "Malwa Bandhu" were proscribed in the State." The witness pointed out some alleged objectionable passages in the pamphlets.

The second witness examined was Mr. Shiv Sewak Tiwari, Customs Inspector. He said that he had seen the Hindi pamphlets in various hands and had arranged for an interview between the Prime Minister and Mr. Parsai which the latter refused.

The third witness Mr. Onkar Datt Sharma examined said he knew Mr. Parsai who once gave him a pamphlet to read. Cross-examined by the defence counsel the witness said that he was also a contributor to papers and was fined Rs. 500 once in defamation case.

After this the court adjourned for the next day.

BAIL APPLICATION

The case was again taken up on the 14th instant. The bail application by the accused was first discussed. The Public Prosecutor opposed the application on the ground that the accused had no status and no property in the State and that the section under which the accused stand charged was non-bailable. To this the accused replied that he was a public worker and he also cited various instances of similar offence in which the accused were enlarged on bail.

Mr. Abdul Wahid, Inspector of Police Indore Residency, was the first witness examined. He said that he searched the lodging of the accused in Indore Residency and the office of the "Young Rajasthan" at Beawar in connection with the defamation suit pending in the Indore Residency Magistrate's Court and he produced the documents seized by him in these searches which contained a note book of Mr. Parsai and his contributions to the "Young Rajasthan."

Cross-examined by the counsel of the accused he said that he had not read all the papers he had seized but he believed what he had seized referred to the defamation suit only and that no help was sought from him by the Indore State. He also said that he did not know what talk took place between Mr. Thomson and himself.

The D. I. G. was again examined. He explained to the Court some of the documents produced by the Prosecution..

Next, Mr. Bhagwandas Agrawal was examined. He said that he did not know who the proprietor of "Malwa Bandhu" was but there were some references to his name in the pamphlet alleged to have been written by Mr. Parsai. Cross-examined he said that soon after the publication of the pamphlet he was called by the Police who took a statement from him.

Mr. Tailor, the Inspector-General of Police, stated that he made enquiries with the help of Khandwa Police about Madhya Bharat Hitwardhak Sabha with which Mr. Parsai was connected.

Mr. Laxminarayan next examined said that he was not intimately connected with Mr. Parsai who gave him a pamphlet at Mhow but there was none on the spot before whom the pamphlet was given him. Cross examined he said that he did not know if any articles were written against him in "Malwa Bandhu."

DETAILED TO SHADOW MR. PARSAI.

Ram Rao Nathu Dubey, head constable, next examined said that he was required to keep watch and shadow Mr. Parsai as he was a political man. Cross-examined he said that he was not prepared to say who the political men are nor was he prepared to define what 'political men' meant.

On 15th Aug. some more witnesses were examined and the Police evidence was concluded before the Court adjourned.

Madras.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas attended a meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on Monday at which questions relating to Tariff Board's inquiry into the salt industry and provincial banking enquiry were discussed. Regarding salt industry Sir Purshotamdas held that the country had now an opportunity to right the great wrong done to the industry. —A P

TATA HYDRO AGENCY

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American Syndicate Joins as Partner

We understand that an American Syndicate has joined the Tata Agency controlling the three Hydro Companies. The American Syndicate will have a half share in the Agency and has paid Rs. 37 lakhs and a half for this share. The Agency will be converted into a private limited company consisting of seven Directors, four to be nominated by the American Syndicate and three by the Tatas. Of the Directors nominated by the American Syndicate two will be American experts and two Indians.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

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Bombay, Aug. 21.

Our market has ruled steady but quiet to-day both in respect of ready as well as forward positions with the following closing quotations.—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 12/13/3 per cwt.
Tranhipment Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt. F B H.
S S Queda Rs. 7/10/9 per cwt. F B H.
S S Nurjehan Rs. 7/10/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July Rs. 7/10/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment August/September Rs. 7/12 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/December Rs. 7/14 per cwt F B H.
Shipment January/March Rs. 8/1/3 per cwt F B H.
Tone:—Quiet.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India. Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th August 1929:

LIABILITIES:—		
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund		75,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bill payable etc.		15,04,37,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,84,30,000
	Rs.	20,31,67,000
ASSETS:—		
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	Rs.	4,85,98,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		2,95,26,000
Bills Discounted		90,20,000
Bank Premises		55,81,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,76,62,000
Cash in hand, at Banks & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.		8,27,80,000
	Rs.	20,31,67,000

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

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(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 17th Aug. 1929 310,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total remittances from 1st April 1929 to 17th Aug. 1929 7,500,000.

Total: Total remittances from 1st April 1929 to 17th Aug. 1929 7,810,000.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

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Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th August, 1929:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation		1,86,9211,
Reserve—coin and bullion:—		
In India:		
Silver coin		1,05,02,51
Gold bullion		32,21,65
Silver bullion		4,62,59
In England:—		
Gold bullion		nil
Silver bullion		nil
In His Majesty's Dominions:—		
Gold bullion		nil
In transit between India England and His Majesty's Dominions:—		
Gold bullion		nil
Silver bullion		nil
Securities (purchased price):—		
In India		43,18,28
In England		1,87,08
Internal bills of exchange		nil

BANGALORE, Aug. 21.

Bangalore—The United Planters' Association of Southern India reassembling to-day adopted a resolution welcoming the appointment of Whitely Commission and offering it the Association's fullest co-operation, pointing out the advisability of associating with the Commission someone possessing direct planting experience.—A. P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 12 0
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH.	
(full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 2 0
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH.	
(Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH.	
X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH.	
Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 3
Rachael	0 15 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 13 9
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 13 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES.	
7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES.	
10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 9
GIN COLOURED.	
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WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

Scope of Inquiry

The following is the concluding portion of the detailed scope of the Whitely Commission inquiry into labour conditions in India:—

X. SPECIAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO WOMEN, YOUNG, ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

A. Factories:—

(81) Effect of 1922 Act on employment.

(82) Admission of infants to factories.

(83) Suitability of regulations for women's work.

(84) Suitability of regulations affecting children.

(i) Hours and intervals.

(ii) Minimum and maximum ages.

(85) Double employment of children (i.e., in more than one establishment in same day).

(86) Work and training of young adults.

Facilities for apprenticeship.

(87) Extent of "blind alley" employment (i.e., extent to which children are dismissed on reaching full age).

(88) Comparative merits of double and single shift systems as affecting health of women, young adults and children.

(89) Work of women and children in factories not subject to Act.

(i) Use by Local Governments of Section 2 (3) (b).

(ii) Advisability of extended application.

B. Mines:—

(90) Effect of Act of 1923.

Suitability of certification provisions.

(91) Exclusion of women.

(i) Suitability of regulations.

(ii) Probable effect on industry.

(iii) Economic effect on workers.

(iv) Speed of withdrawal.

C. Other Establishments:—

(92) Need for regulation.

XI. SPECIAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO SEAMEN AND WORKERS IN INLAND NAVIGATION.

(93) Hours of work.

(94) Rations and accommodation, articles of agreement, etc.

(95) Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

(i) Existing provisions.

(ii) Need of revision.

XII. WAGES.

(96) Prevailing rates of wages (time and piece) and average earnings.

(i) In industry.

(ii) In surrounding agricultural areas.

(iii) Difference between money wages and money value of all earnings.

(97) Movements in recent years.

(i) Increases and decreases.

(ii) Reasons for variation.

(iii) Relation to prices and cost of living (pre-war and post-war).

(iv) Relation to profits.

(98) Amounts sent to villages.

(99) Payment in kind and allied problems.

(100) Extent and effect of payment through contractors, sub-contractors or headmen.

(101) Method of fixing wages.

(i) By negotiated agreements.

(ii) Other means.

(102) Basis of payment for overtime and Sunday work.

(103) Extent of standardisation.

(104) Effect of wage-changes on labour supply.

(105) Minimum wages.

Advisability and possibility of statutory establishment.

(106) Deductions.

(i) Extent of fining.

(ii) Other deductions.

(iii) Utilisation of fines.

(iv) Desirability of legislation.

(107) Periods of wage-payment (day, week or month).

(i) Periods for which wages paid.

(ii) Periods elapsing before payment.

(iii) Desirability of legislation—

(a) to regulate periods; (b) to prevent delay in payment.

(iv) Treatment of unclaimed wages.

(108) Indebtedness.

(i) In village.

(ii) In industrial area.

(109) Bonus and profit sharing schemes.

(i) Nature and effect of schemes which are or have been in operation.

(ii) Basis of schemes, whether production or profits.

(110) Annual or other leave.

(i) Extent to which taken by workers.

(ii) Extent to which countenanced and/or assisted by employers.

(iii) Extent of consequential loss to worker of back-lying wages.

(111) Desirability of Fair Wages Clause in public contracts.

XIII. INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY OF WORKERS.

(112) Comparative changes in efficiency of Indian workers in recent years.

(113) Comparative efficiency of Indian and foreign workers.

(114) Extent to which comparisons are affected by—

(i) Migration of workers.

(ii) Use of machinery.

(iii) Comparative efficiency of plant.

(iv) Comparative efficiency of management.

(v) Physique.

(vi) Health.

(vii) Education.

(viii) Standards of living.

(ix) Climate.

(115) Effect on production of—

(i) Changes in working hours.

(ii) Changes in other working conditions.

(iii) Expenditure on health and sanitation.

(iv) Housing.

(v) Alterations in methods of remuneration.

(vi) Movements in wage levels.

(vii) Legislative enactments.

(viii) Dietary.

(ix) Alcohol and drugs.

(x) Industrial fatigue.

(116) Possible methods of securing increased efficiency.

XIV. TRADE COMBINATIONS.

(117) Extent of organisation of—

(i) Employers.

(ii) Employed.

(118) Effect of organisations on—

(i) Industry.

(ii) Conditions of workers generally.

(119) Nature of Trade Union activities.

(i) Mutual aid benefit schemes: unemployment: sickness: old age: strike pay.

(ii) Other activities.

(120) Individual Trade Unions.

(i) History.

(ii) Attitude of workers and extent of their control.

(iii) Attitude of employers and relations with them.

(121) Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(i) Extent to which utilised.

(ii) Effects.

(iii) Possible amendments.

(122) Miscellaneous questions regarding Trade Unions.

(i) Methods of negotiation between employers and employed.

(ii) Results of attempts at co-operation between employers and employed to increase efficiency of production.

(iii) Position of employees in State industrial concerns in relation to general Trade Union movement.

XV. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

(123) Extent of strikes and lock-outs.

(i) Causes.

(ii) Duration and character.

(iii) Nature and methods of settlement.

(iv) Loss to industry and workers.

(124) Conciliation and arbitration machinery.

(i) Results of previous investigations.

(ii) Part played by official or non-official conciliators in settling disputes.

(iii) Use (if any) made of Employers' and Workmen's Disputes Act, 1860.

(iv) Joint standing machinery for regulation of relations between employers and work-people.

(v) Opportunity afforded to work-people of making representations.

(vi) Applicability to Indian conditions of Industrial Court, Trade Boards, Joint Industrial Councils.

(125) Trades Disputes Act.

(126) Attitude of Government—

(i) Towards trade combinations.

(ii) In connection with industrial disputes.

XVI. LAW OF MASTER AND SERVANT.

(127) Effect of repeal of Workmen's Breach of Contract Act.

(128) Types of contract commonly in use.

(129) Extent to which (i) Civil. (ii) Criminal law is available and used for enforcement.

(130) Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903.

(131) Coorg Labour Act.

(132) Employers' and Workmen's Disputes Act: Is it used?

XVII. ADMINISTRATION.

(133) Central and Provincial Legislatures.

Action and attitude on labour questions.

(134) International Labour Organisation.

(i) Ratification of Conventions and action taken.

(ii) Its effect on legislation, etc.

(135) Relations between Central and Local Governments.

(136) Administrative authorities in various Governments.

Work of special labour offices or officers.

(137) Effect of differences in law or administration in Indian States and British India.

(138) Acquaintance of workpeople with factory legislation.

(139) Factory inspection.

(i) Adequacy of staff.

(ii) Uniformity of administration in different Provinces.

(iii) Rigour and efficiency of administration.

(iv) Prosecutions and their result.

(140) Mines inspection.

(i) Adequacy of staff.

(ii) Rigour and efficiency of administration.

(iii) Prosecutions and their result.

(141) Railways (State and Company).

Administration of questions affecting personnel.

(142) Plantations, docks and other industrial establishments.

Extent and nature of inspection.

XVIII. INTELLIGENCE.

(143) Existing statistics.

(i) Extent and use.

(ii) Method of collection.

(iii) Degree of accuracy.

(144) Possibility of improvement in statistics

(145) Nature of special investigations conducted.

(i) Cost of living enquiries.

(ii) Results achieved.

(146) Future developments necessary.

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WOMAN & TWO CHILDREN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 20.

The news of bursting of Shyock dam and terrible rush of water in Indus river caused panic in Sindh. It was feared that if Indus river rose to over 56 feet at Attock large areas of Sindh would be submerged under water for in that case not only would several local dams burst but water would overflow them. Fortunately the river did not rise beyond 56 feet at Attock and after reaching that figure has been rapidly subsiding. But water at 56 feet at Attock also means dangers to Sindh. Rarely has water risen to such height. Intimation has been sent to all engineers and thasildars to take all precautions. Large number of workmen has been left in readiness on local dams to prevent their breaches. People living in low lands have been warned to protect themselves by removing to higher lands. Officials are actively making arrangements to face serious situation. Flood is expected to reach Sindh on Thursday.

One woman and two children were dug out dead from debris of a pucca building which fell down to-day in Hyderabad owing to weakness of its foundation. Altogether nine persons were buried but the remaining six were removed alive although severely injured.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

The following dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday:—The Hon. Sir Louis Rieu, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pradhan, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur and Mrs. Harilal D. Desai, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Martin, Mr. J. Gholsal, Sir Mahadev Chaubal, Brigadier and Mrs. G. H. Harrison, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Freke, Mr. C. M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pendarves Lory, Miss Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. A. Peel Goldney, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Lowsley, Lt: Colonel C. S. Campbell, Miss Hervey and Major and Mrs. J. E. Hughes.

ECHO OF RAMNAVAMI RIOTS

—:o:—

APPEAL DISMISSED

HOOGLY, Aug. 21

Mr. K. C. Nag, District and Sessions Judge has dismissed the appeal preferred by (1) Subadar Ali Ram (2) Lance Naik Sila Ram, (3) Bali Ram Sepay and (4) Bala Ram Sepoy of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, Chinsurah, against their conviction and sentence under Section 147 I. P. C. for rioting on the occasion of the last Ramanavami Festival.

The Crown was represented by Mr. J. N. Mukerjee, Public Prosecutor and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray appeared for the appellants.—Free Press.

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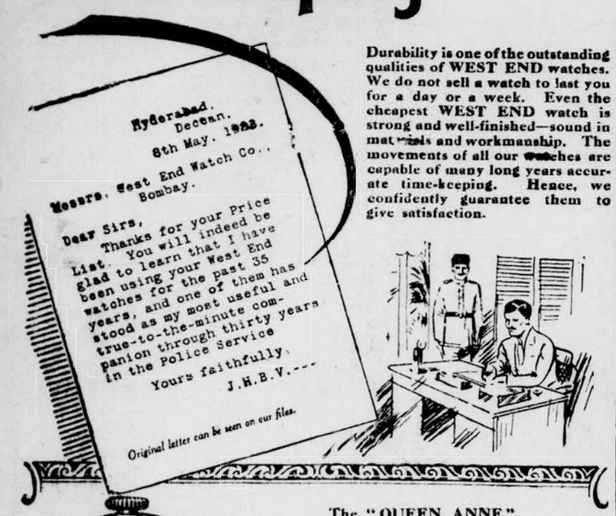
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GOVERNMENT AND MUSLIM TRUSTS.

—:o:—

PROPOSED COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The following are a few extracts from the text of the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister of Education, on 13th instant, in reply to the Resolution moved by Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., in the Bombay Legislative Council requesting Government to appoint a Committee for investigating into the administration of Mussalman Wakfs in the City of Bombay:—

So far back as in the year 1882 the Government of Bombay had asked the Legal Remebrancer to prepare a Bill for the investigation of trusts and their better management. This Bill was duly prepared and referred to leading Mahomedans of Bombay for their opinion. I shall read an extract from the circular letter addressed to the public men in January 1882. "From the official reports and information received from various quarters it appears that in many instances these endowments have been systematically mismanaged and defrauded by the persons entrusted with their administration, and that cases have even occurred in which properties held on behalf of religious and charitable institutions have been sold either under decrees of Civil Courts or by private management in satisfaction of the debts of their managers or trustees. Such alienation and mismanagement of trust property cannot but be prejudicial to the proper maintenance of the institutions for the support of which the grants were originally made and it would therefore appear desirable that measures should be adopted in view to the prevention of such maladministration."

FATE OF THE BILL.

It would be interesting to note what was the fate of this Bill. In 1888 the late Mr. Sayani happened to thank the Government of Bombay for their trouble in preparing the Bill in connection with trusts. Mr. Lee-Warner on behalf of the Government of Bombay wrote back and asked him to let him have a copy of the Bill, as he could not find any trace of it in the Secretariat. I do not think my Hon. friend the present Director of Public Instruction or any other official knows of the existence of such a Bill.

In the year 1884 the Government of India appointed an Education Commission, which dealt extensively with the problem of Mahomedan education in every province and made seventeen recommendations for the benefit of the Mahomedan community. One of these recommendations was that a Committee should be appointed by every Provincial Government to enquire into the wakfs dedicated for educational purposes. The Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay in 1885 presented a memorial to the Government of Bombay requesting them to carry out the recommendations of the Commission relating to this Presidency. One of the demands of the Anjuman was the appointment of a Committee for the investigation of Mahomedan wakfs. This part of the demand was fully met by the Government of Bombay.

It is, therefore, clear that what is now demanded in the Resolution of the Hon. mover was already granted by this Government in 1885. Opinions were also asked of the Mahomedan public men in connection with this enquiry and they all approved of the proposals of Government. There were no doubt some difficulties at that time raised by interested parties, the mutawallis. Still Government carried out the investiggation and collected very valuable information in this connection. No legislation was undertaken and after some time all the correspondence was pigeonholed.

LOST IN OBLIVION.

In the year 1912 a Bill for the better management of trusts was introduced by a private member in this House. It was passed by this Cuncil and sen tto the Government of India only to be lost in oblivion. In the year 1923 Moulvi Abul Kasim, M.L.A., brought in a Bill on this subject in the Legislative Assembly. This Bill was referred to all the Provincial Governments and public men for opinion. The opinion of the Local Governments was favourable and the Bill was passed.

The Hon. mover has given several instances of mismanagement of trusts and told us that there were fabulous amounts in the possession of some Mutawallis which could easily be utilised for educational purposes. As you know, Sir, nobody would be more pleased than myself to discover the hidden treasures, but I am afraid the discovery is not so easy as the Hon. Member imagines. I must, however, mention here that the Act of 1923 purports to realise the aims and objects which the Hon. Member has in view and indeed proposes to remove the difficulties mentioned by him, as the following extract from its Statement of Objects and Reasons would show:—

ACT OF 1923.

"For several years past there has been a growing feeling amongst the Mahomedan community throughout the country that the numerous endowments which have been made or are being made daily by pious and public spirited Mahomedans are being wasted or systematically misappropriated by those into whose hands the trusts may have come in the course of time. Instances of such misuse of trust property are unfortunately so very common that a wakf endowment has now come to be regarded by the public as only a clever device to tie up property in order to defeat creditors and generally to evade the law under the cloak of a plausible dedication to th Almighty. It is with a view to facilitate the institutions of such suits that a provision has been made in this Bill....."

Sir, the whole object of the Act is to remedy the defects pointed out by the Hon. mover. In 1924 this House passed a resolution moved by Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, recommending that the Act be made applicable to this Presidency. It was, thereupon, decided to apply it to the Presidency including Sind and it was brought into force with effect from 19th August 1926.

In 1926 the Hon'ble Mr. Fawcett and the Hon. Mr. Percival suggested as High Court Judges that Government should appoint some officer in each district to whom should be assigned the duty of seeing that mutawallis furnished the required particulars and accounts and of taking steps to prosecute them under Section 10 for default. Government thereupon appointed the Collector of Bombay as the officer for the Town and Island of Bombay who should supply the Small Causes Court with a list of all wakfs in the area together with the names of their respective mutawallis. It has been left to the Court to take action against such persons appearing on the list as do not comply with the provisions of the Act.

There are no doubt still some difficulties in the way but the whole matter is under consideration. I would, therefore, think that the Hon. mover would be well advised to withdraw the Resolution at this stage, as it is not well thought-out. I have myself been waiting to get an indication from the House. If the House is in favour of such a thing Government will see what should be done in the matter.

REVIVAL OF NON-CO-OPERATION

—:o:—

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY ESSENTIAL

"Liberty" writes:—

What ought to be recognised immediately is that if the non-co-operation movement is to be started again with some chance of success Hindus and Muslims should hasten to shed all pety communal considerations and concentrate their whole attention on the attainment of national freedom.

Fortunately for us, there is a large and increasing number of Mahomedans in the country who have realised to the full the gravity of the political situation and the necessity of joining hands with the other communities in the common struggle for national emancipation. The Congress Muslim Party of Bombay as well as the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party have already by their propaganda begun to counteract the anti-national influences among their co-religionists, and they expect to foster such feelings between the minorities and the majorities "that the Hindus would treat the Muslim demands in a spirit of true patriotism and the Muslims would formulate their demands in a spirit of nationalism." It is significant that insistence on so-called communal rights baries inversely with a desire for national freedom, and we believe that as the leaders of both communities realise that the prolongation of their present servitude means the gradual extinction of them both, they will hasten to cast their differences to the background and hasten to rally under the national banner.

"THE LATEST PHASE"

—:o:—

The "Hindu Herald" writes under the above caption.—

As we have already said, with a Muslim "Nationalist" Party at one end of the rope and Muslim anti-Nationalist parties at the other, angelic funambulation is in as glorious swing as was to be expected. Here—that is, between threat from one end and persuasion from the other—we see the game in its latest and not the least significant phase. What it is like cannot have been more convincingly realised than by Mr. Brelvi's appeal to Hindu Nationalists and Hindu leaders.

The prelusive portion of the said appeal is interesting enough. Referring to Maulana Shaukat Ali's famous "fatwa" regarding "Muslim rights and privileges" after the "suspension of non-co-operation"—in which movement Muslims, by the way, took no active part, though looking forward to a "fair share" of its fruits, if any were forthcoming—Mr. Brelvi says:—"But it was a significant fact that in none of his speeches or writings the Maulana had formulated any course of action for his co-religionists to follow in order to hasten the country's freedom," as the bid for Muslim Raj is called. "It was to combat this pernicious tendency that the Nationalist Muslim party and the Congress Muslim Party had been started." This is illuminating enough.

It was the principle and policy of these two parties to "foster such feelings between the minorities and the majorities" that "Hindus would treat Muslim demands in a spirit of true patriotism"—that is, unconditional surrender all along the ever lengthening line—"and Muslims would formulate their demands in a spirit of true nationalism," that is, Muslim domination with a vengeance.

In the appeal which follows to "Hindu leaders to consider Muslim demands in a spirit of patriotism" the cat is out of the bag with a heart-rending caterwaul. "I was present at the All-Parties' Conference in Calcutta," says Mr. Brelvi, "and am revealing no secret when I say that if only the Calcutta Convention had accepted the most important amendment of the Muslim League, namely, reservation of one-third seats in the Central Legislature, perfect Hindu-Muslim unity would have been brought about in Calcutta." But alas! it so happened that what was clearly a spirit of bargaining was not universally mistaken for a spirit of nationalism. Not only this, "Nationalist Hindu leaders allowed a speaker of the Hindu Mahasabha to influence the decision of the All Parties Convention" and thus spoiled the game.

CASE AGAINST SATINDRA NATH SEN

—:o:—

ACCUSATIONS ARE "INCIDENTS FROM A CLOSED CHAPTER"

BARISAL, Aug. 21.

The following are extracts from the petition filed and moved by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee in the case under Section 110 Cr. P. C. against Sjt. Satindra Nath Sen.,

"No evidence can be given in this proceedings against the petitioner which would be in the nature of a repetition of the evidence given against him in the 107 Cr. P. C. proceedings initiated against him previously.

It is apparent from the report of Mr. C. C. Grasby, Additional Superintendent of Police submitted to the Additional District Magistrate on 18th March 1929 that but for the quashing of the 110 proceedings by the High Court the said proceedings would certainly have been dropped against the petitioner also as was done in the case of others.

"The procedure adopted by the Government pleader of bringing evidence regarding acts and events alleged to have taken place prior to the compromise is contrary to an implied covenant and the chapter of events preceding the date of the compromise was a closed one.

"Even as late as 30th January 1929 when the petitioner was sought to be implicated by the police with the troubles alleged to have arisen with the Barisal exhibition, the then District Magistrate on the strength of the evidence of the police reports themselves, considered it quite safe in the petitioner being out.

"The petitioner is an unbending adherent to the creed of non-violent-non-co-operation and condemn as strongly and earnestly as any law-abiding citizen the assassination of the late Jyotish Chandra Ray.

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby—Large German flying boat named "Rohrgach Romar" appeared over Norwich to-day during trial of long distance flight from Germany. Later it uew at great speed over Hull.—B. O. W.

Rugby—It is officially stated in Dublin to-day that Irish Free State Post Office has sanctioned experiment of transferring mails from North German Lloyd liner "Karlsurhe" when she arrives at Galway to aeroplane which will be piloted to London by Col. Russell of Free State Air Force.—B. O. W.

Rugby—Total number of unemployed on August 12 was 1,169,300. This was 15,171 more than the fortnight before and 144,859 less than the year before. Total was exclusive of persons rendered idle by dispute in cotton industry.—B. O. W.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

—:o:—

Governor's Advice to New Graduates

wenty-two and thirty-five. I'er then that he becomes, as far a umanly possible, his own direc- moreover, during those years character is still malleable, cities are still open to develop- , and habit and custom have yet begun, in full measure, to their iron hand upon life. is why I regard that period so important; and I do so, not heoretical grounds merely, but what I myself have observed. ave seen young men leave Col. with every apparent prospect re them; and later on, some ve or fifteen years afterwards, I seen them again; and one ce has been sufficient to tell me y have have failed. They have made of themselves what they d have made. On the other d, I have seen men, who, when meets them after an interval of rs, reveal at once the marks of cess. And by "success" here, I not mean financial or wordly ess merely. What I mean is one feels at once that the man been building up and shaping own character and individuality. intervening years have been ve. He has ruled his life and let it get out of hand. nd this brings me to the second the things which, I feel, any lle-aged man sees more clearly n when he was young. e sees how much more he could done, if he had only kept some steadily before him, and he izes how lamentably his time was ted, just by not having some ulating purpose of this kind. One the most remarkable things in is the enormous force of t; and almost equally remark- is the degree to which—if we e strength and persistence ugh—a habit can be cultivated. man can go far to make his own ure. It is merely a matter of ng a clear idea of what he ts to do, and sticking to it. And is just where the man of fifty sixty, looking back upon life, sees own, and almost everybody else's take. He says to himself: "If had only practised this or that ality or activity, deliberately, for short time every day what a t difference it would have made!" , in a span of twenty or thirty rs, those short periods mount up you will realize how much it possible to do, if you only take of time and turn it to your purposes, instead of letting it by you unused. I know that is hard advice. When a man is ng, and looking forward, he does see how valuable are the minu and hours. It is only later, he looks back, he sees how he has thrown away.

REMEMBER MARCUS AURELIUS' MAXIM.

Now, putting those two things ether, it becomes clear what any n, more or less advanced in rs, would like to say to his unger contemporaries. He would to say, in the first place: member that there is really no er education than that which you e to your yourselves, and that the or fifteen years of early man- od, after you have left College, the years in which you can most to make a success of your s, for it is then that you take your education definitely o your own hands. And, in the ond place, he would like to say: member the immense possibilities habit-forming, and recollect that its can be formed by deliberate ctice, and that only a short time n every day to any such purpo- effort will, in the course of rs, mount up to a really formid- period. Take, therefore, his ld say, some aim—call it an if you will—and try, by just ittle daily practice, to build it o your lives. Resolve that, by time you are thirty-five, you have made of yourselves some- that the better instincts in want you to be. It does not tter how many deficiences you conscious of now. In twelve or een years you can do almost any- ng, if you will only set yourselves it and not give up. The man philosopher-Emperor, Marcus relius, had a favourite maxim: ays (he said) *keep some definite before you.* There could be no ter advice. For it is only through possession of a definite aim that can turn time to account, and make it our servant instead of our enemy.

And now, having said this much, you will perhaps expect me to say something to you as to the kind of definite aim that you should have.

"PRACTICAL" THINGS.

It has been my lot, throughout the working years of my life, to deal with what are often called "practical" things: and work and habit (and may I add, perhaps, temperament also?) have combined to make me look at life, for the most part, through that particular pair of spectacles I hold that every human being, according to his abilities, has to contribute his share towards the working of the great and complex machinery of the world's life, and his success or failure depends on the way in which he performs this task. And so, ladies and gentlemen, I am inclined to place highest, and to admire most when I see them, the qualities which go to make a good worker —by which I mean a person, who never forgets that he has been sent here to do a job, and who is willing to sink his own personal preferences and advantage in the service of that larger duty.

And this, as I conceive it, implies a few quite definite qualities, which I cannot summarize in any simpler way than by saying that they are those which any one of you, if you were in charge of a great organized piece of work, would look for, and value most, in those who were working under you. Suppose, let us say, that you were the head of a great firm. When you cast your eye over your subordinates and tried to single out those whom you felt to be particularly worthy of praise or promotion, to what qualities would you look.

Would you not, before all else, single out the man whom you could absolutely trust—about whom you felt that, under no circumstances, would he ever let you or the firm down, and that, whether you were attending to him or not, he would continue to work steadily and intelligently, putting his whole heart and mind into his job? You would, in other words, attach the highest value to that *impersonal* quality—that absence of any thought for personal gain or comfort—which is the essence of all really good work, and which we often call, quite simply, a "sense of duty."

HOW TO SOLVE LIFE'S PROBLEM.

To my mind, there is no higher quality in the world. For it means that, where it exists, a man's life is governed by a law transcending his own egotism and to have achieved this is, in my opinion, very nearly to have solved the problem of life itself To have broken that slavery to the personal self, which is the greatest of all bondages, is to have risen above the ordinary level of humanity and to have become definitely a spiritual being. And the quality remains just as spiritual, whether it be shown in some lofty intellectual task, or in performing nobly even the humblest work that may fall to a man's hand. We cannot all have a great destiny, but we can fulfill the smallest of destinies greatly.

How much this single quality of trustworthiness carries with it, it is hardly necessary for me to say. Such a man will not think of applause, for the only praise that he will value will be that of his own conscience. He will not ask: Will this line of action make me popular or unpopular? —for the winning of popularity does not enter into his scheme of things. Nor will he think of his own profit. He will be without fear and without acquisitiveness.

It has been my experience that in life, where all of us are fated to be continually on trial, this quality of trustworthiness, of an impersonal sense of duty, is the test that human beings instinctively apply to one another. I have known men in public life, for example, in my time, with every quality but that; and, however great their brilliance, however astonishing their abilities, they have somehow never quite succeeded. Something has always stood in their way—something, perhaps, which few people would like to put into words, but which is still there. The plain fact is that people do not trust them. And why? Because they have an uncomfortable feeling that, in any great crisis, in any moment of supreme importance to the community or to the cause which they represent, it is not quite certain that such persons would act or think impersonally; some thoughgt of self might creep in.

And it is not on the stage of great affairs only that such judgments are passed. We pass them about each other in the ordinary affairs of life. We all of us know persons about whom we feel that they are true gold all through. They may be simple; they need not necessarily be clever. But they are sound; they are unselfish; they ring true. And these are the people whom we really value. Other qualities may win our astonishment or our admiration; it is this quality that wins our love and our trust.

ANTICIPATING A QUESTION.

And now you may perhaps ask me how this quality of trustworthiness, this sense of duty, will display itself in action? What sort of a man shall we expect to find him who has cultivated these virtues in himself? And you will be right in asking: for the kind of character I am thinking of is not the mere negation of bad qualities; it is a very positive thing, and it will be apparent in all the conduct of the individual towards his own life work and those with whom it brings him into contact. We shall find him putting his best into every task which falls to him, for he will not be satisfied with anything less than the best. He will not be daunted by difficulties or discouraged by temporary failure. He will keep his eyes steadily on the goal which he has set before himself, not mistaking the semblance for the reality and refusing to deceive either himself or others. And by so doing he will all the time be educating himself in the first qualities necessary for success—hard work and courage. Some people are apt to speak with pity or contempt of the man who is a plodder. Most of us, it is true, are too easily fascinated by brilliance: but as a matter of fact the brilliant people seldom seem to effect very much. The leading men in the history of all nations have been and are intensely hard workers, and often enough success has come unasked as the reward of sheer sincerity of purpose.

In these remarks I have had in mind, throughout, what I have seen for myself, during many years of public service. I have seen and noted the kind of people who, in the truest sense, succeed—and I merely hand on to you, as part of that backward-looking verdict of middle age, by own opinion of what is the golden key to success. You all of you want to be successes and not failures. Do not be deceived by the more superficial things that seem to promise success. In the long run, hard work and character always win; and the really wise athlete is he who develops in himself the qualities that make for stamina—not the one who chooses those which will cause him to run brilliantly for a lap or two, and then give in.

A PARALLEL.

And here we can readily find a parallel in the intellectual sphere to what I said a little while back while speaking of the ethical sphere: for just as we found that courage, sincerity, singleness of purpose and real hard work were characteristic of the man whose life is ruled by a sense of duty, so also in such a man we cannot conceive that kind of mental indolence which is content to accept, ready-made, the opinions of others, that sort of insincerity which consists in merely repeating the views of others or that lack of courage which deters a man from following his own best judgment. To take a large, calm and unbiassed view, to think things out for oneself, to refuse to be led away by views which are hasty and erroneous—these things also need self-discipline, conscientiousness and hard work in the exercise of the mental faculties, and here we have discovered another golden key to success.

It has, I believe, been complained that the type of education, which is given in Indian Colleges, does not have the effect of encouraging this first-hand thinking. As to whether this is true or not, I am not in a position to say; I have been in India too short a time. But I am inclined to think that the charge is one that could be brought against any organized system of education, as such—particularly where the system has to deal with very large numbers. In the last issue, independent thinking is a thing which everybody must achieve for himself. No system can ever impart it. It is a matter for the individual. And since those of you, whom I am particularly addressing, have now definitely broken free from the system, and have henceforward to live your own separate lives, I would ask you to try and make them as individual as you can. The great thing that any one of you can contribute to your environment is "yourself". That is the unique gift which each of you has to offer. But before you can contribute yourself you must be yourself; and "being yourself" means, in two short words, just what I have been trying to put before you in the course of this address.

MORAL TRUST WORTHINESS.

I have spoken of moral trustworthiness, which is only another way of saying that the man, who wishes to win the trust of others on ethical grounds, must be one whom they feel to be a moral law to himself—one whose character, in the widest sense of the word, can be depended upon because it is shaped and controlled from within. And to this I have added the quality which, wherever it exists, will win for a man the intellectual trust and respect of his fellows—the quality, namely, of sane, well-reasoned and independent judgment, based on a man's own conclusions and arising out of his own thinking about life. These I take to be the the two passports to all real success; and if you will permit me a sentence or two in conclusion, I will tell you why.

When we speak of success, what do we mean? We mean, in a very large measure, how a man manages to impress himself upon others. Success is a thing that can very seldom be wrested from an unwilling world. Possibly a few supremely great men, or those who have started with a great advantage in life, have done this—but even they, perhaps, only at the beginning of their careers. As a rule success has, to a great extent, to be conceded. The world lets this or that man go ahead, because (quite simply) it trusts him and admires his qualities; and the world, in those instinctive judgments, is usually exacting and nearly always honest. It may be deceived for a time; it is seldom permanently deceived; and when once it has found out its mistake, it is always unsparing.

THINK AND GO ON THINKING.

Therefore, when you go forth from this University to face the impartial test of the world, think, and go on thinking of yourselves as perpetually on probation. Your period of probation, of building up character, has not ended with the last examination within the walls of this University, but it has only just begun. Life is one long examination in which success is within the reach of each individual according to the quality of the effort which he makes. It is not mapped out with clear roads: its safe passage needs individual courage, confidence and steadfastness in pursuit of the goal aimed at. Sometimes it may seem that the modern world, in the elaborate organization with which it surrounds the life of each individual, tends to force all into a common mould, but this is only a partial view of its meaning. In the ever-changing problems which it presents, in the manifold demands which it makes on the character, there is still the widest scope for ambition, for originality, and herein lies the whole interest and fascination of the adventure which you are about to undertake.

And I have spoken these words to you to-day because I wish you to cary forth with you the conviction that the future, not only of each one of you but of India as a whole, lies to an appreciable degree in your own hands. It will call for the most courageous effort, the most honest thinking, that you can possibly bring to it; and if you will concentrate only on the qualities which will best equip you to contribute your best to the world in which you live, you need not be conscious of courting success, for the world will concede it to you unasked.

The Convocation was then dissolved.

—:o:—

DOES INDIA WANT [illegible] MUSSOLINI?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

he is not a mystery. How much lyrical poetry is not wasted on him already!

AND "BOHEMIAN CULTURE."

One is not surprised too that Sarojini Naidu ignores both the basis and background of present-day Fascist dictatorship when she demands a Mussolini for India. Because she also demands a Masaryk representing what she calls "Bohemian culture." One expects both these imaginary gentlemen to walk arm in arm engaged in some interesting *tete a tete* in the midst of Indian scenery. It never strikes this exceptionally intelligent poetess that a man may fight one corruption by replacing it with another, annihilate an impending anarchy by substituting a dictatorship based on force and generally justify his regime of suppression by bragging about national prosperity

A POETIC MUSSOLINI.

I shall be fair to the poetess and suggest that she merely envisages a Mussolini after her poetic heart, a Mussolini in whom are embodied certain spiritual qualities that could successfully abolish political parasitism and work towards a distinct ideal of national unity and greatness. But that is no Mussolini at all or he is an anti-Mussolini. The real Mussolini is essentially a dictator who breaks ultra-individualistic professional politicians and industrialists as well as wage-earners who presume to demand a living wage. He defeats Democracy as well as the corruption of pseudo-Democracy—with force. He believes, unlike that exquisite singer of songs of Freedom, Sarojini Naidu, in *his* own freedom to decide what Freedom shall be like. The pale copies of Il Duce, Primo de Riveira of Spain and Carmona of Portugal, represent the new European vogue to-day. Their careers are open books in which to read the secret of their power and the sad story of soiled Freedom. Surely, Sarojini Naidu is merely poetically whimsical when she demands a Mussolini for India!

THE MUSLIM CLAIMS

—:o:—

REPRESENTATION IN CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

"Basumati" writes:—

Speaking at a meeting of the Congress Muslim Party in Bombay, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the esteemed Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," who as a distinguished Muslim leader is doing his level best to bring his community into the Congress fold, said:

"I was present at the All-Parties Conference in Calcutta. I am revealing no secret when I say that if only the Calcutta Convention had accepted the most important amendment of the Muslim League, namely, reservation of one-third seats in the Central Legislature, perfect Hindu-Muslim unity would have been brought about. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and many other prominent Congress leaders were known to be in favour of conceding this demand, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru supported it in a most statesmanlike speech."

Mr. Brelvi himself does not seem to be very keen on this point, for he said elsewhere that "he was a staunch supporter of the Nehru Report with which his only quarrel was that it provided for a reservation of seats even for ten years. That there should be a reservation of seats for Muslims was indeed unfortunate and humiliating to them." Mr. Brelvi deserves the thanks of the country for this manly statement, for it proves that he is a thorough-going nationalist; and the Hindu nationalists will no doubt give a respectful and sympathetic consideration to any suggestion coming from him.

Is it however true that the reservation of one-third seats for Muslims in the Central Legislature would have resulted in a perfect agreement between Hindus and Muslims? Would it have conciliated the Shafi faction which has been agitating for the retention of the communal electorates at all costs? Would it have conciliated even Mr. Jinnah who has been pleading for reservation of seats in Bengal and the Punjab? We hope that Mr. Jinnah is not irrreconcilable, though Sir Mahammad Shafi and others are. It is possible that the recent conversations between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah related to the question of representation in the Central Legislature, and we shall be glad if these conversations will lead to an agreement with the Jinnah group.

It is necessary however to point out that the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties' Convention did no wrong in giving less than a third of the seats in the Central Legislature to Muslims. The Committee and the Convention acted on the well-defined principle that, while reservation should be strictly on population basis, Muslims should have the right to contest as many seats as possible. The principle is just and does full justice to Muslims. We shall not object however to the concession of a third of the seats in the Central Legislature to the Muslims, provided Mr. Jinnah gives up the claim to reservation of seats in Bengal and the Punjab and does not press that residuary powers should be vested in the provinces. Otherwise there can be no compromise.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Flying Officer Atcherley in a trial flight in a Supermarine Rolls Royce British Schneider Trophy seaplane, remained in the air for a quarter of an hour. It is believed that he reached, if not exceeded, Waghorn's speed mentioned earlier.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 22 1929

"ALWAYS KEEP DEFINITE AIM BEFORE YOU"

Chancellor's Advice to New Graduates

LIFE AND EDUCATION AN INSEPARABLE WHOLE.

Sir Frederick Sykes' Convocation Address.

The annual Convocation of the Bombay University for conferring degrees was held in the University Hall on Wednesday H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes presiding. The Convocation Hall was filled with new graduates who had come by 4 p.m. to receive their degrees while the front seats were occupied by distinguished visitors. At 5-30 p.m. the procession of the Fellows arrived at the entrance headed by the Assistant Registrar and formed a line till the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor arrived. The Fellows then saluted the Chancellor as he advanced towards the seat, and they then took their seats on the dais. On behalf of the candidates for different degrees, supplications were made by the Senior Fellows of the Faculty to the Chancellor for conferring on the degrees which was done. The Chancellor then declared the new gradnates admitted to the degrees, and the Registrar read the Syndicate's report for the past year, which has been already published in these columns.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Chancellor then delivered his Convocation address and amidst applause said—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor. Members of the Senate of the University of Bombay, Ladies and Gentlemen.—

Every age has, perhaps, to pay the penalty of its own special achievements, in a slight distortion of its ways of thinking. And to-day—living as we do in an age of organization and large groupings, when everything is systematized on an elaborate scale—we are sometimes, I think, a little apt to forget that these large groupings are, after all, abstractions, and that the single individual—the living, thinking, feeling, concrete human being—remains (as he ever was) the ultimate reality to which everything has to be referred; and that to lose sight of him, in our thought about almost any subject, is to miss the most important truth about that subject.

Take industry, for example. During the past century we have built up vast industrial organizations, employing thousands and thousands of hands; and there has been a great temptation to us, when viewing these achievements, to regard the corporate body, the firm or organization, as the reality and to think primarily in terms of this. But experience is beginning to teach us that we cannot think truly of our Industries, nor indeed conduct them effectively, unless we remember that the ultimate factor in all of them—that on which all else depends—is the individual worker: the single man or woman, with his or her own private thoughts and feelings, making (like all of us) a demand upon life for whatever little comfort and happiness and security life can afford.

Now it seems to me that one province of life, in which there is a danger of this kind of disproportion in our thinking, is that of Education. For here, again, we live in an age of organization and elaboration. We have our host of scholastic institutions, and our groupings of such institutions; we have our systems and our curricula, our committees and governing bodies, and all the rest of the complex machinery that modern education, on a large scale, demands. All those things are necessary, and we cannot do without them. But do not let us mistake them for education itself. Let us remind ourselves sometimes that these are but the scaffolding of the building, and that all of them, in the last resort, exist only for the sake of the individual unit, and apart from him have neither meaning nor importance.

"A GRILLING WEEK."

During that grilling week of examinations you discovered for yourselves one great truth about education. You discovered that education is, in the last issue, a matter between a man and himself, that the outward trappings of education: its institutions, its curricula, its systems of government and organization, are all relatively abstractions, and that the only thing which counts, when you get down to bedrock realities, is what you, the individual student, have been able to make of yourself and of the opportunities at your disposal.

Middle age brings with it a certain belated kind of wisdom, for which it can claim no kind of credit. It is a wisdom, such as it is, which comes by the simple passage of years. For it is then that, in most cases, a man ceases to look exclusively forward, and begins to look backward as well.

Speaking for myself, there are two things more particularly which, I think, I see now, but which I am sure I did not see so clearly thirty years ago.

One is that curious fallacy of punctuation, which would put a stop to education as soon as College days are over. To my mind, as I look back, it is then, more than at any other point in a man's career, that education, in the real sense, may be said to begin.

You know how it is when we leave College. We feel "Now I have finished with my studies. What lies before me is life"—as though life and education could ever be divorced. But to the backward-looking vision—to the man of fifty, let us say, glancing back at what he was in his twenties—these dividing lines between one period and another tend to fade away. To the young man just emerging from College, his entrance upon what we call "the world" seems to mark a definite crisis. The first chapter of his life has closed; another is opening before him. The transition is, in his view, epoch-making and momentous. But as we grow older life is seen as a continuum. Viewed through the mist of years these landmarks disappear. We realize—and the younger among you will also realize, when a few more years have passed—that what seemed so definite a break was really no break at all. We see that on either side of that apparent gulf was the same personality, that the so-called "change" did not change "that," and that what we are to-day is the living product of a process of gradual shaping, which stretches back unbroken to our earliest years. And it is because of this continuity of personality that we realize that it is impossible to place one's finger on a particular date, and say "Here ended my education." Whether we are conscious of it or not, our education is always going on. We are making ourselves the whole time, and it makes little difference that, in such and such a year, we left an official educational institution and entered upon the larger School of Life.

THE DECISIVE SHAPING PERIOD.

To speak plainly, the really decisive shaping period of a man's life is that which follows upon his leaving College—let us say, roughly the period that lies between the ages

(Continued on page 11.)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE (B.P.C.C.)

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3. BHULESHWAR WARD—Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Rd., opp; Bhangwadi.
4. GIRGAUM WARD—Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.
5. BYCULLA WARD—2, Bapty Road.
6. PAREL WARD—Kaverana Building, Room No. 64, Tram Terminus, Parel.
7. DADAR WARD—Khadi Bhandar Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

NADIR KHAN'S ACTIVITIES

British Govt's. Denial of Help

ROBBER CHIEF'S RULE BECOMING UNBEARABLE

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

With reference to the report that Kabul Government is beginning to suspect that British Government have been assisting Nadir Khan, it is learnt authoritatively that no assistance of any kind is being given to any party.—A. P.

HAZARAS EVACUATE GHORBAND

PESHAWAR, August 20.

It is reported that Ghorband has been evacuated by Hazaras who have retired to Saigham and Kamard and Habibullah's troops have occupied Bamian. Hazaras, however, are still in possession of Jalrez but have come directly against Habibullah's troops at Arganden and Kat-I-Ashm. In Northern Province they have pushed to Maimana, Sar-I-Pur and Davar Yusaf. Their total force is about 12,000 strong in this region.

Reports from Kabul state that Habibullah's reign is becoming increasingly unpopular and this is mainly due to some acts of cruelty perpetrated on Khugianis who were suspected to be in sympathy with Nadir Khan.

Reports from authentic sources show that the state of affairs in Northern province is entirely in favour of Habibullah. Gardez is in possession of Muhammad Sadiq who lately received considerable reinforcements from Kabul.

Ghazni has been very strongly entrenched by Habibullah's troops. Nadir Khan with Ghausuddin Shah Wali and Shah Mahmud Khan is still at Ali Khel. Nadir Khan recently sent out a lashkar of Jani Khel Mangals, Chakmanies and Mukbils and reconnoitered in Seshnak Hariob and Bala Deh. Nadir Khan's plans to recapture Gardez have so far proved abortive, and some of his lieutenants have become restive doing nothing decisive. Nadir Khan's emissaries are, however, active in enlisting support in Khost Ningrabar and Kaga, Khugianis are giving active help to Nadir Khan,—A.P.

DISAGREEMENT WITH MR. IYENGAR

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI DECLINES PRESIDENTSHIP

VEDARANYAM CONFERENCE POSTPONED

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference wires to the Associated Press:—Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President-elect, Vedaranyam Conference has wired to the Reception Committee: "As a result of telegraphic correspondence with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar I regret I am compelled to wire him absolving myself from presiding over the Conference. Please take necessary steps for the election of anothes President."

The Conference has been postponed and the exact dates of the Conference will be announced later on.—A. P.

CYPRUS WANTS INDEPENDENCE

BISHOP DENOUNCES AUTOCRATIC BRITISH RULE

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Britain is confronted with strong agitation in Cyprus. This Island was annexed in 1914 under British Rule. It is long since there has been a movement in that country agitating for the grant of Independence to this Island. Cyprus Independence movement has received a filip with the denunciation of autocratic foreign rule by Bishop Nicodemus.—Free Press.

C.P. RESPONSIVISTS' CONFIDENCE IN MINISTRY

'NO CONFIDENCE' MEETING HELD "ILLEGAL"

PARTY DISRUPTION THREATENED

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

The former resolution adopted by Responsive Co-operation Party by the casting vote of Dr. Moonje, advising members of the Responsive Co-operation Party in the C. P. Legislative Council to support the motion of 'no confidence' in the Ministry has been reconsidered and it has now been decided that they should support the Ministry on its merits. It has also been decided that the former meeting under the presidency of Dr. Moonje was illegal for want of sufficient notice. As a result of the revised decision, many prominent members of the Responsive Co-operation Party have resigned their membership, and a few more are expected to resign. Obviously the Responsivists in the C. P. Council will not now support the 'no confidence' motion.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Phaltan and Sardar Dhairyashilrao Powar at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

THE U. S. TARIFF BILL

Bitter Contest on New Rates Expected

SLIGHT ADVANTAGE TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Washington—The cotton manufacturers have been given a slight advantage under the Tariff Bill. The duty on sewing thread has been increased from 25 to 30 per cent and that on printed, dyed, coloured and woven cotton cloth from 16 to 20 per cent, but the duty on cotton gloves has been reduced from 60 to 30 per cent.

There is every prospect of a very bitter contest as regards the new rates which, although reducing the increases proposed by the representatives by about sixty per cent, being the General Tariff level considerably higher.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO LATE ANANDA MOHAN BOSE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

If we are to carry on the country's battle and sail abreast, we must consult and pore over the plans and charts left by great men like Sjt. Anandamohan Bose, said the Raja of Santosh presiding at Sjt. Bose's anniversary meeting. At this critical juncture, if Sgt. Bose lived, the Raja of Santosh was confident he would have been a friend, philosopher, and guide.—Free Press.

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"DEPRESSED CLASSES ARE STAUNCHEST HINDUS"

ADVANCED OPINION FAVOURS TEMPLE ENTRY

ORTHODOX DELHI STILL ADAMANT

DELHI, Aug. 20.

The question of temple entry is coming to the forefront in Delhi. It is stated that Hindu Julahas (weavers) have applied to the Apa Gangadhar (Shiva) temple authorities, that they should be allowed to lead a punkha (fan) with procession into the temple, which means that they should be allowed entry into the temple for worship. The application has caused considerable stir amongst the orthodox section of Hindus, and sharp differences of opinion exist among the temple authorities. The advanced section, although unwilling to allow the depressed classes beyond the outer platform in the temple, favour giving them permission for worship. They contend that the times have changed, and unless the depressed classes are given some measure of freedom in the matter of temple worship, they will all go over to the ranks of other faiths. The depressed classes they say are even now staunch defenders of their religion, but in the event of their being refused even a modified form of temple entry, they might become enemies of their faith. The orthodox section, however is adamant in its opposition to this view. It is interesting to note in this connection that Fakirs of the depressed classess can go right upto the Holy of Holies and worship there while singing parties are allowed to sing on the outer platform of the temple even to-day.

Last night Mr. Lee, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Middleton, the Session Judge Mr. Jaffreys, the Senior Superintendent of Police and other European officials were the guests of the temple authorities and were garlanded. This gave another impetus to the demand for temple entry by the depressed classes with which even many orthodox members of the community sympathise. They hold that when non-believers can be allowed entrance into the temple, it is only reasonable that they, belonging to the same faith, should be afforded better treatment than that accorded them now.—A. P.

"EVERYTHING IS TENTATIVE"

"Mac"-Dawes Conversations

"WE ARE UP AGAINST HARD REALITIES," SAYS PREMIER

Resumption of Washington Conference?

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Hague—M. Briand and Mr. Snowden have accepted invitation to lunch with the Dutch Foreign Minister. Efforts have been made for sometime to bring the two together. Heads of the Delegations will also be present.

Later—the luncheon arrangements having failed to materialise Mr. Snowden and M. Briand subsequently met at a private discussion at the headquarters of the Japnese Delegation through the mediation of Baron Adatchi. Only the British treasury expert and a French interpreter were present. It can be regarded as certain that the preparations problem was the subject of conversation the object of which was to dissipate the misunderstandings between the French and the British, and shew that Mr Snowden is not "France's enemy" as has been asserted in the French press.

Mr. MacDonald, interviewed by Reuter at Lossiemouth said that Genl. Dawes visited him yesterday in order to exchange the views "upon a message from washington which I was studying as it, with the message I had sent from Lossiemouth recently, marks a distinct advance in our conversations." Mr. MacDonald said that in the course of conversations everything was reviewed from the composition and effects of the yardstick to the function of police cruisers, and declared that everything at present was tentative. "A good deal of hampering the undergrowth has been removed. We are up against the hard realities with some valuable general agreements behind them. We both are fully aware, however, that no agreement between the two will carry us very far unless other Powers agree, and that conditions our work. A wide conference, say the resumption of the Washington conference before the date at present fixed, is at the back of our minds all the time."

SIR P. LORRAINE CONFERS WITH "MAC"

Sir Percy Loraine, the new High Commissioner in "Egypt, visited Lossiemouth and had a long private conversations with MacDonald.

ITALY WANTS NO UNFAIR ADVANTAGES

The Hague—Sgr. Mosconi, the Italian Finance Minister, replying to the assertion that Italy has secured inexplicable advantages under the Young Plan has made a statement saying that Italy desires no unfair advantages, and emphassing the unanimity of Paris experts and also the unanimity of creditor Powers except Britain, regarding the Young Plan, and concluding that "it is not the question of Fascism or the Labour Party, but Britain and Italy are trying to reach an understanding jointly with other countries in order to co-operate in the work of European reconstruction."

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

It is reported that the Treasury experts are unable to agree on the amount of allocations proposed to Britain by the other four creditor Powers and so majority and minority reports will be issued.

"EXPERTS" NOT AGREEING

The Hague—One of the British treasury experts has confirmed the report that the experts will be unable to agree on the value of the "concessions" offered to Britain by the other four creditor Powers. Consequently Ministers of the Powers concerned must themselves grapple with the problem.

DR. STRESSMAN URGES EARLY MEETING.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Hague.—Dr. Stresemann's note has also requested an early meeting of the chief six Powers "to clear up the entire situation." Five Powers have acceded to the request and arranged a meeting at 5.30 p. m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

EXPEDITE THE WORK

DR. STRESEMANN'S NOTE

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Hague.—The latest dramatic turn is that Dr. Stresemann has sent a note requesting the five "Big Powers" to expedite the work of the Conference. In view of the near approach of September 1, Dr. Stresemann is doubtless anxious to ascertain under which plan, the Dawes or Owen Young, Germany should pay reparations after 1st September also what will happen about evacuation.

"We had a nice cup of tea. No lightning, no thunder, no earthquake and conference continues," said M. Briand smilingly after two and a half hour talk with Mr. Snowden. It is understood that financial problems were thoroughly thrashed out.—Reuter.

TEXTILE COURT CONCLUDES LABOURS

G. K. Union Exhorts Workers to Hold Out

WOMAN PICKET ARRESTED AGAIN

The Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry concluded its labours on Wednesday. It met at 10-30 a.m. and sat till about 1 p.m. Mr. S. V. Deshpande concluded his address to the Court after which Mr. H. P. Mody made a brief oral statement. The hearing was 'in camera."

It is not possible to state with any amount of certainty as to how long the Court would take to make its report; but it is reasonable to expect that there would not be any undue delay and that the report would be out within about a fortnight's time

WOMAN PICKET ARRESTED AGAIN

G. K. U. LEADERS' EXHORTATION TO WORKERS

The Labour leaders are up against the mill-owners and they have decided to close down all the mills in eight days. With this end in view, all the members of the Managing Committee and volunteers' determined on the Cocoanut Fair Day to try their best to close down the mills in a week. They have exhorted in a leaflet those going to work to stop doing so and join the strikers.

Kashibai, the woman picket, who was recently released from jail after undergoing three weeks' imprisonment was again arrested on Wednesday on the charge of disorderly behaviour near the Simplex mill.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hart Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.